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DYULGEROV ADDRESSES BCP NATIONAL CONFERENCE

AU271815 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 23 March 84 p 4

[Speech by Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committe Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, delivered to the BCP National Conference in Sofia on 22 March]

[Text] Esteemed delegates: The basis on which we rely while discussing the problem of quality is a sound one. This is a strategy built on the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and on the elaborations by Comrade Todor Zhivkov following the congress, which made deep changes not only in our conceptions of a mature socialism but also in the methods and ways toward building it.

The implementation of the party strategy has objectively required us to also reconsider our past view about quality. The objective law-governed facts and conditions that will be taken into consideration while resolving this key problem were comprehensively clarified in the introductory speech to the conference by Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

The party's course is a clear one and the formulations and goals were specified. There is also a long-term program for action.

Actually, comrades, today's discussion began with the programmatic speech by Comrade Todor Zhivkov at the Varna conference. This was a strong beginning. In this speech there will continue to be a guide for action, and that is why I allow myself to propose that this speech be made a document of the national party conference.

The subject of quality for many months has been the focus of attention of the worker's collectives and of the entire nation. Checks on the quality of production have been carried out in all enterprises. The production of thousands of obsolete products was stopped. Specific programs were approved and many collectives improved production quality.

This was the time for the Bulgarian Trade Unions to critically and intensely look at their work and introduce major initiatives. Thus they became organizers of many meaningful initiatives of the working people.

Quality occupied a central position in the activity of the trade union organizations. Quality was the focus of the workers' proposals, the broad technical creativity, counterplanning, the competition campaign, the front-ranking experience, the activity of the collective managing organs, and the system for training and educating the working people and the trade union cadres.

We can say with justification that the party's course toward high quality is being met with understanding and full support by the working people. And this is the second strong basis that makes us confident that the tasks set by the party are realistic and can be fulfilled.

It is clear that the struggle for good quality is being waged not only for man but also by man himself. If this is correct, the basic question then is: How should the millions of working people become interested and involved participants in this cause? Here, however, we are facing a realistic contradiction. It is an indisputable fact that each one wants to find good, high quality products on the market. Bad quality has no ideological followers in Bulgaria and there are also no workers who are conscientiously working in a bad manner. At the same time, in our role as producers, we fail to do everything possible depending on us and we allow compromises and apathy to occur. And what is more, many people are inclined to blame the state for bad quality and not themselves.

In the program that we are discussing today, it is correctly said that quality is a combination of relations. These are the relations between the owner and manager, producer and consumer, the collective and man, and so forth. The task of quality therefore makes us again face the basic problem of managing property and of finding and implementing the best way toward its achievement.

A major credit of our party and of the secretary general of the Central Committee is that they promptly saw and assessed the contradictions emerging from the formulation about the owner and manager and thus they proposed a radical and principally new solution. Based on this principle, major reforms and an entire revolution in the management methods are taking place in our country. Life has convinced us that the course we are following is correct and that the reform we began to introduce should be completed if we wish to build the struggle for high quality on sound basis and in the interest of man, of the collective, and of society.

The practical work of the trade unions to transform the worker's collective into a true manager of socialist ownership shows that this is a difficult, a very difficult task.

Let us put ourselves in the place of the working people and see how things look from there.

The first thing that makes an impression is the fact that the managing trend continues to be mainly from top to bottom. A number of rights that are part of the operational management of production and that could be realized in the best way by the worker's collective itself are still in the hands of the owner and of his representatives. The worker's collective has not actually transformed into a true owner with all rights and with the responsibilities deriving from these rights. There are many levels of leading organs above it that are disposing of all matters. The longer this chain is the more remote and weaker the tie between man and ownership becomes.

In a planned society such as ours, there are and there always will be questions that are of priority to the owner and that have to be decided by the center. There should be no concessions on this point. All the structures that are above the collective, however, have to be reconstructed so that they can better serve the collective and resolve those problems that are outside the range of its possibilities. The worker's collective must have an effective mechanism and a control capability from below so that the leading organs above this enterprise do not desert the collective but assist it.

Thus democracy, built on a realistic economic basis, will become a major political condition for implementing the party strategy for high quality everywhere and in everything.

The performance following the 12th BCP Congress in developing economic democracy is not a small one. We must, however, comprehensively build it in the future into the managing system at all levels.

What is the picture in the enterprise?

The new methods of management are shown and confirmed there in the brigades. We have the model of a new type of brigade. Its status and basic principles of building and functioning are clarified. On these principles brigades were built in keeping with our conception of a brigade-manager. Many efforts are made, including by the trade unions, for their confirmation as strong production-economic and social units.

As a rule, wherever such types of brigades exist, the quality of production there also is better. Self-initiative and self-control is based on the principle of interest. Conditions are created in them so that the collective as an interested manager should take into account and bear responsibility for quality and also to take economic risk and initiative.

The example of the Dobra Pomakova Brigade of the Elprom-Varna plant is well known. This brigade alone undertook the responsibility to double the warranty period of the goods produced by it. This brigade achieved this on the basis of strict economic accounting and new technological and organizational decisions by taking into their hands the entire control of the quality. The effect is obvious and substantial. Such kind of economic initiatives have become a practice in a number of collectives.

Every one of us is convinced the brigade organization of labor has huge possibilities. There is no doubt about it, but the truth is that the new-type brigades are still a rare phenomenon. We cannot be apathetic toward an alarming phenomenon in practice -- when strong brigade collectives cannot overcome the difficulties that occur.

Why is it that brigades, which are fully in keeping with the spirit of the party's requirements and which boldly take the new road, are facing barriers of every nature?

The causes for this obviously are many but the basic fact is that they, as a new social phenomena, need a new environment and methods of management in order to assert themselves. Therefore, we need management in the enterprise that should serve mainly as the management of brigades. They are now objectively a burden to the majority of the managing teams because one has to plan and assess the work of the brigade, to establish exact norms, to secure a rhythmical supply of resources, and to bear an economic responsibility for them. One regards such activity as an additional burden.

An important conclusion asserts itself. If we are to have good management and high quality it is necessary that all units, from the very brigade up to the ministry, are part of the same organism and that a uniform rhythm and joint responsibility and interest by everyone are created. This requires that the mutual relations between the owner and manager be consistently built on economic principles and on the principle of piecework. A piecework principle requires that the owner, after supplying the worker's collective with the necessary means for production and resources, should in return demand certain results, and primarily high quality, without further interfering in the operational work of the collective.

Quality is a question of interests. The activization of these interests happens through the economic mechanism. This mechanism will perfect itself, and this is only natural. It would be just and true to say that shortcomings are allowed to occur in the implementation of the mechanism at all levels of management. This, however, as well as the changes that are objectively necessary should in no case relieve ourselves of the task and responsibility of utilizing all possibilities offered by it for transforming the new methods of management into realistic practice. And today, and in the future, the basis on which we will resolve the problems of quality is the application of the economic approach and its mechanism. This is the great truth and this is the main conclusion that has been imposed by our past experience.

The trade unions are particularly strongly feeling the need for changes in their own activity. The existing trade union structures and the traditional methods of management are unsuitable for the new conditions. That is why we are preparing a serious reform of the entire trade union system so that it could be of service to the processes taking place in the worker's collective and could realize its new social role.

Comrades, everything we achieved during the years of socialism we owe to man and his labor. At the same time, everything that is being done domestically has one supreme goal -- man, and the meeting his needs ever more. Our party has never deviated from this understanding and these dialectics.

This is the deep meaning of its April line. This strong adherence of the Bulgarian working people to socialism could be explained by the party's policy, which is kindling the social energy of the people. Now, when we are resolving the tasks set by the national party conference, we can rely on this energy and on the tremendous potential created by it.

The high quality of production is unthinkable without high quality of the personality, of the working man, and of the social environment in which he works and lives. Considering it from this aspect, we will convince ourselves how many things we have to change. A great and complicated cluster of problems are involved that are linked with the training of the people, the conditions of their labor, everyday life, and relaxation as well as with their education, culture, and work.

We have constantly dealt with these problems and we have great achievements. Now it is necessary to reassess our achievements from the standpoint of whether they ensure the necessary new quality in man so that he can resolve the task that we set for ourselves. In this connection, I briefly want to present a few issues that also have direct effect on the activity of the trade unions.

The first issue is the training of man for qualitative work. World experience shows that the issues of quality cannot be resolved by individual teams and specialists, control and other organs, no matter how capable they are. We must train each participant in the production process and particularly on matters of quality so that at his workplace he can measure and check the level of quality by himself. This is in no way an easy task because specific knowledge about quality emerges from a high level of overall culture and professional qualifications.

We have a system for training qualified cadres. About 1,100,000 workers, specialists, and managers are being trained each year with various forms of training. These figures give the impression that things are developing well. But many times we have drawn the conclusion, and we have to do this now with more justification, that the level of qualifications is not up to the present tasks.

The causes for this are varied. It seems that the main thing is in the approach to the training and qualifications of the cadres. One still regards this activity as peripheral to and outside production and that it has not become a conscious necessity for everyone. The practice of beginning to build enterprises, equipping production with new technology, and only then thinking about the training of people who will operate the machines still continues. Thus it is unjustified to prolong the period for mastering new production. society suffers great losses, and unnecessary social and human tension is created.

Technical progress and tasks involving quality require that we overcome the custom of satisfying the need for cadres daily. The formulation for creating qualified reserves has been already given but now it is necessary that theory should become practice. Not a general reserve is needed but an advanced training of the cadres that is coordinated with the specific requirements of production and with the main trends of scientific-technological progress. In this road priority must be given to training cadres before production, and this is its true place.

The second issue is using the intellectual potential of the scientific workers and specialists.

It is an indisputable fact that science will make a great contribution to improving quality. The documents of the conference were fully justified in putting emphasis on this issue.

The law on quality means dynamics. What is good today, will already be obsolete tomorrow. Each day new tasks are being resolved in production. The conclusion is that the place of science in the enterprises and production collectives is needed more than ever. Intellect and more intellect is needed in production so that quality can be achieved.

The collectives feel a sharp hunger for applied science, new technical equipment, and organizational decisions. The contribution of science to engineering designs and to counterplans of the collectives is still quite modest. Some interesting forms of integration between science and production have emerged with the assistance of the trade unions. Among the more significant of them are the Sofia initiative, "Institute-Plant-Counterplan," the experience of Burgas Okrug in building up brigades for accelerated development of scientific-technological progress, as well as creative groups, circles, and workshops for quality. Substantial results have been achieved. The great effect, however, will come when science becomes the essence of production and a basis of every economic decision.

We should not underestimate the fact that a major part of engineering-techological cadres and other specialists in plants are not being fully used for creative work. This is not in the interest of the specialists, society, and their professional development and realization. Simultaneously, production requires that one value and stimulate the engineering way of thinking and utilize its potential.

The third issue is the one about the conditions that ensure the maintenance and rejuvenation of man's working ability and improve the quality of his work.

In recent years the trade unions together with the state and economic leadership and the means and powers of the working collectives insistently began to solve such important issues as the working people's recreation, the services for everday life at the plants, the workers' health protection, cafeteria nutrition, applying a new approach in constructing, maintaining, and distributing apartments for workers, and so forth. For a short period we did a lot and this fact was positively greeted by the working people. The very fact that such an initiative developed and that it was so broadly greeted by the workers speaks of the urgency of the collective's needs. The quality of life and services obviously change the attitude of the workers toward the plant and their labor.

Against the background of all this it is unjustifiable to underestimate or misunderstand this activity. It is so because this activity is connected with the main production force -- man.

The issue is even deeper, because man is the target and production a means, and we have no ground or right to change their places. This is the big truth about the BCP policy from which we have no right to retreat.

This aspect forces us to see in a new light working conditions, which is an area traditionally important for the trade unions. The mishaps in this area are numerous and we have frequently spoken of them. The trade unions deserve serious criticism for their lowered criteria and strictness, and for their adherence to the old formula "better today than yesterday." In the context of the great issue of quality of labor and production compromises with working conditions are inadmissible. We need a principled new postulate on this issue, namely, not that man should adjust himself to equipment and the labor environment but, on the contrary, that the euipment and technology must be fully coordinated with the needs of the modern personality for meaningful, high quality, and creative labor.

Comrades, it is a tradition and a merit of the BCP that it has always linked the construction of socialism in our country and its international obligations. In the present international situation of a sharp struggle between the two worlds, the positions of socialism will be as strong as developed and vital as its economy is, and as powerful as its care for the benefit of man is.

The main condition for all this is peace, and peace is being jeopardized. We must not forget not even for one moment that now more than ever it is necessary to organize offensive actions against militant imperialism, which threatens the very existence of mankind.

In this struggle the role of the trade unions as a factor inspiring the workers class and the working people to struggle for the basic right of man -- the right to live -- acquires a special significance. This trade union role was demonstrated by Sofia's international trade union meeting "Peace and the Trade Unions".

The Bulgarian trade unions are intensifying and will intensify their contribution to strengthening the anti-military front. In all steps and initiatives they will rely on the creative policy of the party and the increased authority of socialist Bulgaria. The great human cause that we are constructing as a country and as a nation will be our most persuasive argument.

Comrades, man, with his capabilities, knowledge, and skill and with his attitude to labor and property is the one who creates quality. Every high-quality article, every bit of progress is the result of the work of some man, whether he is a designer, builder, technician, leader, or worker. A progressive cause, such as the struggle for higher quality, requires progressive people. These people will be fully supported by the party and by the state and public organizations, which will also encourage them, so that they multiply and quality becomes the cause of millions.

In solving this key issue of our development the Bulgarian trade unions will be a reliable support of the party and an active and direct organizer of the efforts of the working people for sharply increasing labor quality and production quality.

Thank you for your attention!

DOYNOV CONFERENCE SPEECH ON QUALITY PROBLEM

AU280930 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Mar 84 p 2

[Speech given by Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee and minister of machine building, at the BCP National Conference at Sofia's Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace on 23 March; uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, the present high-ranking party forum responds to an urgent necessity of our socioeconomic development, to a vitally important and crucial problem -- namely, the problem of quality. This forum is called upon, with the collective mind of the party, to comprehensively discuss and find a lasting solution to this problem of crucial importance in our contemporary stage of socialist development, as well as to ensure in a new way and from the point of view of new criteria the achievement of high quality in our comprehensive reproduction process.

It is hardly necessary to explain that the quality question has always been an objective of particular attention for the party and state. I will merely note that the struggle for everything new and progressive, for qualitative changes in production forces and in our life and work, the struggle for raising quality to a new level in the working people's material and cultural prosperity -- in the true sense of the word -- has become the essential aspect of the BCP's April plenum policy.

Today, in solving the strategic problem of the further successful construction of a mature socialist society in our country, we can assess the achievements of the past in accordance with their true value.

The great cause of the party's April policy in the economic sector began with small things. It started in a thrifty manner. I started from scratch with the people's few pennies, with tiny workshops and manual labor.

It passed through the great industrialization period of the sixties when the foundations were laid for the power supply, metallurgical, heavy tonnage chemical, and machine building industries. It was pursued through the end of the sixties with the development of electronics and computer equipment, which was given priority during the seventies so that it became a basic sub-branch and a solid basis for our country's economy in the period of the eighties. Industrial branches such as robotics, optoelectronics, biotechnologies, and the construction of new building materials, particularly as regards the automation of technological and administrative activities, are being consolidated and developed at an accelerated pace.

In order to fully appreciate the achievements of the April plenum policy and its impact on the destiny of socialism in Bulgaria, we must once more go back to the political atmosphere and socioeconomic development existing in our country on the eve of April 1956. In those years Bulgaria was still an agrarian country, our industrialization was lagging behind, and there was insufficient employment of existing labor resources. Dogmatic cliches of thoughts, arbitrariness, and subjectivism were obstructing the party policy on socialist construction.

Even today we are sometimes surprised by the innovative daring of the ideas developed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

Therefore, we can imagine how much creative perspicacity, what kind of party and civil courage was necessary to map out a party line of dynamic economic development in a country with small-scale and underdeveloped industry and still not completely collectivized agriculture, and to assign oneself the task of applying scientific-technological progress, namely to engage in intensive development during an era in which the extensive development of the country was still far in the future. Such farsightedness and perspicacity as regards the future permitted us to ensure the priority development of those branches which are the chief exponents of technical progress and to lead Bulgaria forward to its place in the ranks of advanced industrial-agrarian countries.

Today, viewed against the background of the successes achieved, from the point of view of our domestic needs and the satisfaction of the needs of a socialist economy and of the working man, from the point of view of our participation and role in socialist economic integration and in the international division of labor -- the question of quality is facing us with a vital question of technological, economic, social, political, and ideological-educational importance.

The reasons which make the problem of quality one of global significance are linked to the objective laws of the development of socialism at the present stage. The development of production and of all activities must not be compared to the past, but must be judged by the extent to which they are adequate for the contemporary requirements and achievements of the expanding scientific-technological revolution and by how adequate the arising material-technological base is for the needs of mature socialism.

In other words, this is a question of drastic qualitative change which is confronting our socioeconomic development of the 1980's with basically new demands and which is making demands of our entire working people and all our social forces and factors. This is a basic change which will have an impact on the quantitive growth of all branches and activities throughout the present decade and upon the structural changes which we must make.

This is why the question of quality is facing us in such a global and comprehensive manner and with such unprecedented urgency. I think that we are fully justified in making the following statement: It would have been unrealistic to assign this task with such criteria to our economy, party, and cadres in the past. However, it would be too late to do so tomorrow. We would miss a historic opportunity to conquer new areas and production spheres and to join new markets by relying on the successes achieved and by using the opportunities made available by scientific-technological progress.

Today, however, precisely today, we have the prerequisites and the necessary conditions in our country to accomplish a drastic change for the better in quality.

These prerequisites and conditions, above all, consist of the material-technological base that is being built in conformity with mature socialism, the scientific-technological revolution that is expanding, the development of a comparatively powerful basis for comprehensive mechanization and automation in accordance with the conditions existing in our country, and the application of the economic approach and its mechanism. The tremendous scientific-technological potential that has been created as compared to the size of our country also represents such a prerequisite.

Last, but not least, the theoretical elaborations and practical approaches worked out by Comrade Todor Zhivkov which equip the party, the state, and the people with a global conception and permit us to conduct a realistic and scientifically-founded, future-oriented policy in building developed socialist society can be described as one of the aforementioned prerequisites.

As is known to all delegates and to our entire populace, Comrade Todor Zhivkov's capacity not only to perceive the very origins of innovations, but also his ability as a brilliant organizer and practician, his capacity as a leader to guide the party's and people's efforts and energies toward the immediate and prompt solution of problems -- all these qualities of his can be described as part of the aforementioned prerequisites.

There is no doubt that the ideas contained in the opening speech and in the long-term party program for improving quality will be accepted with great satisfaction by our entire public; there is no doubt that they will offer the opportunity to the cadres for creative self-realization and that they will demonstrate the party's ability to develop and further promote the experience already achieved and to multiply all achievements in our national economy.

What are the reasons for our confidence that the great requirements and criteria which the BCP National Conference will adopt will actually be implemented as envisaged? Our confidence stems from the following sources:

-- development of highly qualified specialists and leaders in all sectors of the material and intellectual spheres in recent years;

-- drastic change in the production of electronics, computer technical equipment, and instrument building, automation equipment, and other such devices through which we are capable of developing our material-technological base in the forthcoming stage of development on the basis of the technical and technological solutions that have already been developed;

-- success achieved in socialist economic integration and, in particular, as regards our policy of comprehensive drawing closer together with the USSR.

Our confidence stems from the development achieved and from the opportunities we have in the various branches that are exponents of technical progress and that represent a real basis for intensive economic development.

What are these exponents of technical progress? Let us take the case of the machine-building industry:

-- Modern modular technical devices have been created that match world standards. They are intended to ensure the operation of uninterrupted processes in the chemical, metallurgical, power-supply, and food-processing industries, and so forth.

The further automation of 120 production processes is envisaged for the forthcoming 5-year plan period on this basis, 40 of which are destined for exports to foreign countries.

-- The production of discrete process automation devices, modern computers, computer centers, machines for precision processing, robots, transportation equipment, and automatically operating warehouses has developed on a large scale. The first automated production units in Sofia, Stara Zagora, Gabrovo, Shumen, and other cities are already in operation. Today dozens of sections of automated modules, machines, and automatic conveyor belts for highly productive operations and processing in the machine-building sector for the assembly of components and finished products are being exploited.

--The foundations of a new, strategically important subbranch of industry -- namely the heavy machine-building sector -- have been laid down. Plants, such as those built in Ruse, Radomir and Khaskovo, as well as the development of existing large machine-building enterprises are giving new opportunities and create prerequisites for the production of investment equipment and complete building projects.

While the relative share of domestically produced machines and equipment destined for the metallurgical industry, and energy, construction, and chemical industry sectors amounted to 7 percent in 1980 this figure is expected to increase to 35-40 percent in 1985, namely within a single 5-year plan period. Real prerequisites are being created for satisfying 60-80 percent of our needs in these branches by equipment produced in Bulgaria by 1990.

-- Considerable successes have been achieved in electronics, microelectronics and laser technology, and in other branches. The production of new types of large and small microcomputers has been introduced in our country, including personal computers, memory equipment, digitally-programmed operations for metal-processing machines, and robots, microprocessors, and complete electronically driven equipment. The production of large electric machines is under preparation in our country.

As to the chemical industry sector, we must stress that in recent years its role in expanding the raw materials base in our country has been increasingly enhanced, which to a great extent ensures the chemicalization of our entire national economy. New technological processes have been produced pertaining to the intensive oil processing and to the production of polymer products and mineral fertilizers. The range of small-scale products, chemical agents, and pure chemical substances, as well as of pesticides, new medical drugs, and cosmetic products has expanded considerably.

We have achieved considerable success in microbiological synthesis, as well. As a result the volume of production in this sector has increased and today we are producing highly effective medical drugs. One of the largest plants in Europe for the production of pharmaceuticals and bioproducts is now under construction in Bulgaria.

We have recently established the Biotekhnika Interdepartmental Corporation. The establishment of such a biotechnological complex will use the large-scale unification of equipment in the chemical industry. The biotechnological, and food industry, will give an extraordinary impetus to the accelerated implementation of a modern and exceptionally promising and efficient development inour scientific-technological progress. There is no doubt that this will enable us even better to satisfy our domestic needs, as well as to raise our standards in this sector to the level of international markets and their requirements.

In the metallurgical sector production has expanded and new types of carbon steel, steel for construction, highly resistant steel, and other kinds of high quality steel and rolled metal have been created.

The variety of goods of heavy and light nonferrous metals have increased, such as thin copper pipes, copper surfaces, and pressed aluminium rolled metals, as well as aluminium foil.

Metal as a construction material is being introduced in the building sector on a mass scale, which greatly accelerates the construction of industrial projects.

These are a few indicative trends along which we have achieved successes. We are simultaneously aware of the fact that we have just covered a small portion of the path that we must cross in order to master the contemporary achievements in the scientific-technological revolution, so that our economy may develop at more accelerated rates.

Both in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's opening speech and in the long-term program the problems determining the improvement of quality are mapped out, as well as the specific methods and forms of solving these problems.

We must admit that regardless of the successes achieved there are numerous difficulties and unresolved problems, as well as individual shortcomings and mistakes that have been allowed to occur.

Permit me to dwell on three of them. They are the following:

THE FIRST PROBLEM IS LINKED TO OUR CONSIDERABLE LAGGING BEHIND IN THE PRODUCTION OF MODERN TECHNOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT. This is one of the main reasons for the fact that we are constantly purchasing new technology and machines, as well as equipment from abroad, without being able to further develop and perfect this equipment. This is an incorrect economic and political approach. The rate of innovation in technology and equipment is so high that if we continue in the same vein, we will steadily have to purchase more and more expensive new technology and we will always lag behind in technological progress. This is why almost every economic organization is urged to produce a considerable part of its own specialized technological equipment by establishing specialized workshops and plants for this purpose. This will permit us, on the basis of our own solutions, on the basis of purchased technological equipment, to produce new technological equipment, which is a prerequisite for the application of vanguard technology. This will considerably reduce our currency expenditures and will provide for higher rates of innovation in our plants, which is one of the chief prerequisites for achieving high production quality.

This activity must be organized in close cooperation with the producers of standard assembly blocks and plant units, so that the multiple goal-oriented effect gained from the serialization of production may be optimally utilized.

In addition, we must optimally assess the opportunities inherent in socialist economic integration and we must firmly rely on it.

THE SECOND PROBLEM REFERS TO A LACK OF COORDINATION BETWEEN THE RATES OF PRODUCTION OF COMPUTER EQUIPMENT AND ITS APPLICATION IN VARIOUS SPHERES OF LIFE: I am talking about the fact that we have achieved considerable successes in the production of computer equipment, but computers without programming are dead objects. Worldwide experience shows that the same equipment as produced in our country, thanks to varied programming methods, has become a powerful instrument for mastering scientific-technological achievements. Programming represents a reliable bridge, which helps to transfer knowledge and experience from the vanguard of science and technology to the mass consumer. The Politburo of the BCP Central Committee has also become aware of the considerable inconsistencies existing between the production of computer equipment and the process of programming in our country. At Comrade Todor Zhivkov's initiative a proposal was worked out for the development of the programming industry and for the creation of conditions for large-scale application of computer equipment in all spheres of life.

It is hardly necessary to dwell in detail on the meaning of this proposal. I would like only to point out that two crucial problems must be resolved in this context. The first is to prepare our nation, and the young generation in particular, for a wide use of computer equipment in work, education, and everyday life.

If young people enter life without any knowledge and practical experience in learning about microprocessors, personal computers, and so forth, they cannot achieve full self-realization, they cannot fully develop their talents, and they will be offended and cross with both themselves and society. It is our duty to prepare and train them in order to make them feel satisfied and self-confident in expanding their talents and skills. The second question is to establish prerequisites for a mass introduction and development of programmed products for young students and specialists, as well as for scientific workers and for all other people in conformity with their abilities and professional training.

The regular production of the Pravets-82 personal computer begins this year. Throughout the forthcoming year and during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period a considerable expansion of this production is envisaged. At the same time, a group of other highly sophisticated personal computers, with considerably larger capacities is being developed in cooperation with the USSR.

I would like to describe the great opportunities created, for example, by the applied programs of the Pravets-82 personal computer. The programs conceived for it will enable us to efficiently use it in agriculture, trade, administrative activities, medicine, and education, as well as in the study of foreign languages and many other fields, including children's games and entertainment.

We are now working out programs for the wide application of this computer in the material supply sector, in financial and accounting activities, for the preparation and planning of production, engineering work, and automated quality control, in evaluating the reliability of certain products, and in other fields, where it will become one of the basic means of production automation in the enterprises.

THE THIRD PROBLEM: We are still concerned by the low rates of innovation and modernization, by the long periods of construction, and by the outdated methods of planning and design that exert a negative effect on the quality and reliability of goods.

With few exceptions we are lagging behind by whole decades in planning and design methods, in modern methods of instrument building, and in the organization and prepartion of production processes.

If it is our intention to transform quality into a cult, as it was decided at the Varna conference, then we must in the forthcoming years ensure the production and large scale use of automation systems and means, of engineering work and of scientific research. For this we need systems embracing whole cycles -- from the idea of production, to the preparation of production -- systems, capable of modelling and analyzing the functional possibilities and able to evaluate the qualities of future goods, as well as able to create the technology and equipment for their production.

A high rate of modernization of production requires an accelerated construction of equipment plants: It demands the use of flexible automated production modules and the use of modern design systems. This will enable us -- on the one hand -- to greatly accelerate the production schedules and to reduce the price of equipment and of the goods themselves. On the other hand, it will permit us promptly to react to the changing requirements of the international market. Of course a number of other important problems are still facing us in this respect.

These are complicated and difficult tasks, but our specialists are able to cope with them and the tasks are within the reach of our industry.

Comrades, I fully share the views expressed in the opening speech on the organic link existing between the quality problem and the economic mechanism.

These high quality tasks can be achieved if the application of scientific-technological progress is accompanied by an expansion of the rights and responsibilities of economic organizations and enterprises and if we perfect the mechanism of incentives and sanctions determined by the quality of the labor invested. A correct development and use of plants attached to economic organizations must by all means be subjected to the task of accelerated development and of the application of technical progress, as well as of high quality.

Comrades, we obviously have achieved such a stage in our development that FIRMLY DEMANDS -- in conformity with the trends of the modern scientific-technological revolution -- that we reorient our capacities, means, and attention toward perfecting the tools of labor toward the rational organization of labor, in and toward the fuller utilization of the work force. This is the only method permitting us promptly to perfect our present production and its character. We must transform this production into scientifically based production. It must acquire the characteristic traits required by contemporary scientific-technological progress. We must promptly and reliably raise the quality and efficiency of this production and make it competitive, sought after, and highly profitable. This is the basis on which we must ensure high and stable rates of economic growth.

In this context I would like to point out a thought recently expressed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov at his meeting with the BCP Central Committee Secretariat and with the Council of Ministers, which deeply impressed all those participating. "In the long run, we are producing, selling, and purchasing not just goods, but quality and quality only," he stated on this occasion. Yes, this is true, we are producing, purchasing, and selling goods not for their own sake but for their value to extent to which these goods will be sold and used us determined by the quality of their traits, by the evaluation of the individual consumer who is purchasing the respective goods. This trait of quality in its very essence reflects the maturity and intelligence of the individual producer, of the workers collective, and, last but not least, of the nation. This trait is the decisive criterion for the future opportunities and for the future role played by the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the international division of labor. The prestige of Bulgarian production is of decisive importance for the prestige of the Bulgarian nation. This is the great political, socioeconomic, and ideological-educational meaning that the party gives to the struggle for high quality.

The knowledge, skill, and deeds of the workers class and of all working people in our country are subjected to this idea, to this noble goal, and the people are pursuing it with faith and conviction. This is the position from which we are must implement the projects of the national party conference and enhance the reputation and prestige of our nation's production.

NICOLAE, ELENA CEAUSESCU ARRIVE 29 MARCH

AU290818 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP Central Committee and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, accompanied by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, arrived in Bulgaria today on a friendly visit.

The esteemed guest was cordially welcomed at Sofia airport by Comrade Todor Zhivkov. An Army unit presented honors. Members of the party and state leadership of our country were also present. Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu saluted the ceremonial march past of a Bulgarian People's Army's unit. Following this, the motorcade left for Botevgrad.

LUKANOV MEETS ROMANIAN DEPUTY PREMIER TATU

AU261827 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] On 26 March in Ruse Comrade Lukanov, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Joint Bulgarian-Romanian Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, had a working meeting with Ion Tatu, Romanian deputy premier and chairman of the Romanian side of the commission. They discussed the state of economic and scientific-technological cooperation in the spirit of the agreements between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu, the two countries' first party and state leaders. It was noted that bilateral cooperation continues to develop on an ascending line. Concrete measures on implementing the current agreements and signing new ones for specialization and production sharing in heavy machine building, chemical industry, agriculture, agricultural machine building, and so forth, were adopted. A memorandum on the talks was signed.

BOZHINOV, USSR'S RYABOV VISIT KOZLODUY 28 MARCH

AU281824 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] On 28 March Comrade Todor Bozhinov and Yakov Ryabov, chairman of the USSR State Committee on Foreign Economic Relations, who is visiting Bulgaria, visited the expanded construction site of the Kozloduy economic nuclear power combine -- the fifth and sixth power bloc. Afterwards, at a meeting with the leadership of the construction site, issues were discussed pertaining to the construction of this project, which is unique for our country. The forthcoming tasks for the current and the next year related to the supply of materials and equipment, and to training cadres were discussed, with a view to accelerating the construction work and the exploitation of the plant's capacities.

DOYNOV RETURNS FROM TALKS IN USSR 28 MARCH

AU281406 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] On 28 March Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, Central Committee secretary, and minister of machine building, returned from Moscow, where he was on a short, working visit. During his visit he was acquainted with the International Metallurgy-1984 Exhibition and had talks with responsible USSR party and economic figures.

At Sofia airport Comrade Ognyan Doynov was greeted by Milko Balev, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary.

TANCHEV AGRARIAN DELEGATION RETURNS FROM POLAND

AU281830 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] On 28 March the delegation of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union, led by Petur Tanchev, secretary of the union, returned from Poland, where it took part in the Ninth ZSL Congress.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE OF SPILJAK'S VISIT, TALKS

Comparison of Dinner Toasts

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 27 March on pages 1 and 2 carried the 1,100 and 1,200 word speeches of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, at a "festive dinner" in Prague Castle on 26 March, given in Spiljak's honor during his visit to the CSSR. Comparison of the RUDE PRAVO version with the Prague Domestic Service Czech version published in the 28 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, pages D 1-D 5, reveals the following variations in Husak's speech:

Page D 3, first paragraph, lines two and three RUDE PRAVO reads:"...broadening. The principles of equality, mutual respect, and bilateral advantage, which form..." (supplying additional words)

Same page, second paragraph, lines four and five, RUDE PRAVO reads:"...countries, we see as the most urgent task of the present the adoption of effective measures to avert..." (supplying "effective")

Meets War Veterans

LD272028 Prague CTK in English 1939 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Prague, [no date as received] -- Yugoslav President Mika Spiljak visited several interesting places of the Czechoslovak capital of Prague this afternoon, including the new Prague dominant -- the Palace of Culture. The Yugoslav guest ended the sightseeing trip in the restored National Theatre.

The Yugoslav president met today with five former members of the first Czechoslovak "Jan Zizka Brigade" who took part in the anti-fascist resistance movement in Yugoslavia.

Mika Spiljak highly appreciated the share of the Czechs and Slovaks in the national liberation movement in Yugoslavia, stressing that the joint struggle against the fascists laid the foundations of sincere and everlasting friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

Arrives in Bratislava

LD281528 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, arrived today in the capital of the Slovak Socialist Republic accompanied by Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak foreign minister. He was welcomed at the festively decorated Bratislava airport by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier; members of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium: Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council; Jan Janik, secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; and representatives of the city and of the West Slovak region. After the cordial welcome, Pioneers from Bratislava presented the esteemed guests and members of his entourage with bunches of flowers.

Mika Spiljak, cordially greeted by hundreds citizens of Bratislava, then arrived at Slovak National Uprising Square in the city center. There the anthems of the two countries were played. Laying a wreath at the memorial, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, paid tribute to the memory of the heroic fighters in the Slovak national uprising.

Meets Lenart, Colotka

LD281522 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, met at Bratislava Castle this afternoon with the highest representatives of the Slovak Socialist Republic; members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Peter Colotka, Slovak premier; and member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium, Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council. The Yugoslav guest was accompanied by Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak foreign minister.

Also present ath the meeting were Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, other representatives of the Slovak party and state bodies; members of the entourage of the Yugoslav statesman; and the ambassadors of the two countries.

Colotka, Spiljak Dinner Toasts

LD290113 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Excerpt] The Slovak National Council and the government of the Slovak Socialist Republic organized a festive dinner in honor of Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency.

Peter Colotka, the premier of the Slovak government, said in his speech that we in Czechoslovakia highly value the national liberation antifascist struggle of the Yugoslav people, and its efforts for the implementation and building of a socialist system. He emphasized that both socialist countries decidedly oppose forces which play with the dangerous thought of world war in their imperialist interests.

Mika Spiljak, the highest Yugoslav representative, answered by recalling the joint struggle of the nations of both countries for national and social liberation, and appreciating the achievements of the building of socialism in Czechoslovakia and the multifaceted development of the Slovak and Czech nations.

Husak on SFRY Relations

LD282145 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Interview with Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, to Zagreb television; interviewer not identified; date and place not given]

[Text] [Interviewer in Serbo-Croatian with superimposed Czech translation] Comrade President, in 1973 you met in Yugoslavia with President Josip Broz Tito. At the moment, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, is on a visit in your country. How do you assess the political, economic, and other relations between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia?

[Husak] Ten years ago, in the course of my meeting with Comrade Tito, we agreed on broad mutual cooperation inthe political and economic sphere because we thought it was the most advantageous course for cooperation between our two countries. In the course of my talks with Comrade Spiljak, held yesterday and today, we noted that these principles were being fulfilled and that our cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, scientific, and other spheres are developing well.

Now we can say that the intentions undertaken 10 years ago are developing well and there is an interest in their further development.

[Interviewer] Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia were the victims of the Nazi aggression in WW II. Naturally, owing to this, they have a particular interest in the preservation of world peace. What are, in your view, the main reasons for the current world tension?

[Husak] The experiences of the Czechoslovak and Yugoslav people from WW II, experiences which included even the liquidation of our countries and fascist occupation, naturally, have not been forgotten even now, and we must keep recalling them all the time. Therefore, both we and our Yugoslav comrades are very concerned about the current international situation. We in Czechoslovakia see the main causes of tension in the very aggressive policy of the United States and some of its allies. In a word, the feverish arms build-up they pursue creates the need of defense on the other side, and this, in turn, leads to a deterioration in the military, but also in the political and economic sphere. For example, we see the main cause in this hegemonist and aggressive approach, particularly as displayed by the United States in the last few years.

[Interviewer] Comrade President, what do you think should be done to halt the arms race concerning both conventional and nuclear weapons in Europe?

[Husak] There have been many concrete proposals for limiting or stopping this process of arms buildup and the deterioration of the international atmosphere. A meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact was held here in Prague, in this very building, a year ago. A whole number of very concrete proposals regarding the possibility of halting or limiting the arms buildup, easing the international atmosphere, and improving cooperation between individual countries and nations were addressed to other countries, and there have been other proposals. For example, recently, Comrade Chernenko, a CPSU representative [predstavitel Sovetski Strany], delivered some very concrete proposals dealing with conventional and nuclear weapons and suggest what to do.

Regarding our Czechoslovak answer, it is necessary to make concrete steps on both sides to limit the arms buildup, freeze it, prevent it from growing, but make it gradually smaller, gradually eliminate it. This would create prerequisites for a peaceful life and for the lessening of tension and for normal cooperation. Unfortunately, thus far the West -- as we generally call it -- has failed to do anything concrete. There have been some verbal expressions, but behind them there have been no concrete proposals which could be discussed or negotiated. Let us hope that such a situation will come into being. From the bottom of our hearts we support the reduction of arms buildup so that there is a calmer atmosphere in Europe and in other world centers.

[Interviewer] Comrade President, finally allow us one more question. How do you assess the meetings and talks with Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency?

[Husak] Very positively. Both sides have noted not only good results but also good will to deepen, improve, and braoden our cooperation in all spheres. For example, we have just returned from the CKD-Praha semi-conductors enterprise and its director told us about his enterprise's cooperation with Yugoslav enterprises, and about future possible cooperation with them. Our talks with the comrade president of the SFRY Presidency also pointed to the fact that it is necessary to promote our economic cooperation to a higher level -- to close concrete cooperation and specialization.

Leading states, such as Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, actually have no other option; they simply cannot do everything to the highest standards on their own, and cooperation makes it possible for these countries to move forward. This applies to other areas as well. We respect each other, the political system, and the peculiarities of the individual countries; I would say we behave with each other with tolerance, and this gives us vast opportunities to follow old traditional relations existing between our nations and develop them in all broad spheres of our cooperation. This, I would say, was a kind of red thread of our talks: mutual will to develop these good relations in all directions in the interest of our countries.

[Interviewer] Thank you very much, Comrade President.

Spiljak on Relations With CSSR

LD282034 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Interview with Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, to Czechoslovak television, Czechoslovak radio, and the Czechoslovak press agency; interviewer unidentified; date and location not given]

[Text] [Interviewer] Your stay in Czechoslovakia is coming to an end. How would you characterize, Comrade President, the course and the results of your visit?

[Spiljak in Serbo-Croatian with superimposed Czech translation] I am of the opinion that the visit was very good and very successful. We have carried out analysis of our results to date, including the meetings between the Yugoslav and Czechoslovak officials, assemblies, republics, towns, and economic and cultural organizations. Our cooperation is thus very rich and extensive. Summit visits are taking place, such as for example, last year's visit of our premier, and this year Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, will visit our country. My present visit, as well as the previous visit of President Gustav Husak in Yugoslavia, all this has contributed towards our overall relations, receiving new incentives and stimuli, and towards their development being even better in the future.

Even the economic cooperation to date has been very significant. Czechoslovakia, as you have recently published, is the fourth partner of Yugoslavia, and the second partner out of the socialist states. We are striving for a development of higher forms of cooperation, long-term forms of cooperation, such as specialization cooperation; there is room for growth in the cultural sphere, tourism, and in the spheres of building works. The whole visit has thus shown that the good relations, existing between our two countries, can be even better.

[Interviewer] The statements of the highest Czechoslovak and Yugoslav representatives made recently indicate concern with the development of international relations. In this situation, what is the main direction of Yugoslavia in its foreign political effort, Comrade President?

[Spiljak] First of all, it is a struggle for the relaxation of international tension, the struggle against the further development of the arms race and for opening a dialogue, particularly and above all, between the great powers, between the blocs, and then general talks in the world on the slowing down of the arms race and relaxation of international tension. Second, it is a struggle for eliminating the numerous hotbeds of crises in the world. As you see, no hotbed has calmed down, and new ones are arising all the time. This is very alarming in the present big arms race -- we consider this a great danger indeed. Then, there is the world economic situation. Small states, undeveloped states, have now fallen into such great debts because of the unfavorable economic system, created by the advanced states after WW II according to their own models and needs.

This has led to the present situation of great indebtedness of small, nonaligned, and developing countries. It is necessary to change the world economic order in the direction of improvement, so that there may be more understanding for the developing world. For if things develop as they have done thus far, the world economic system would be threatened with a crash which would affect not only the undeveloped, but also the advanced states. In this direction, Yugoslavia is exerting all-round activity, particularly bilateral activity with many countries. We say openly to all those concerned and to those capable of influencing the easing of the situation that talks must be started, that a dialogue on slowing down the arms race, on creating the atmosphere of trust, must be opened. Within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement, we are waging a broad action for the relaxation of the international tension, for a new world economic system. At all sections, above all within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement, we are trying to develop activity so that we might contribute, as much as a small state like Yugoslavia can, towards relaxation of tension and towards world peace.

[Interviewer] During your address at dinner with Comrade Husak you mentioned in detail the current situation in Czechoslovak-Yugoslav relations. How do you personally, Comrade President, see further perspectives of their development?

[Spiljak] Yes, we did talk about this a lot, indeed. I did answer some aspects in the first question when I said that our relations are good, particularly that the economic cooperation is well developed. We also noted that there are considerable possibilities, manely in the further development of economic cooperation, in particular, specialization and cooperation. This is one of the fundamental sections of further cooperation between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. The second section is cultural cooperation, the entire field of social and cultural relations, where there is possibility for further development of the traditional friendship existing between our peoples. We are of the opinion that in this sphere much can be done so that our cooperation might still improve. Then, we have the sphere of towns, republics, production organizations, tourist trips, building operativeness -- all these are sections where there are possibilities for cooperation. What is substantial about our visit is that we have jointly expressed the wish to stress more in our future relations the things that join us together; that are common to us; that are traditionally good in the relations between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia; that we should jointly strive for making even better contribution towards all this. The differences existing between us are objective ones and should not be an obstacle for further successful cooperation.

[Interviewer] Comrade President, thank you for your interview.

Concluding Talks

LD281103 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and Mika Spiljak, president of the SRFY Presidency, held final talks at Prague Castle today.

Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal premier, and Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak foreign minister, and on the Yugoslavian side Lazar Mojsov federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Rade Pavlovic, chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, were also present at the talks. Bohumil Simacek and Trajko Lipovski, ambassadors of the two countries, and other Czechoslovak and Yugoslavian representatives were also present.

Comrades Bohuslav Chnoupek and Lazar Mojsov acquainted Comrades Gustav Husak and Mika Spiljak with the results of their talks on topical international political issues. Comrades Ladislav Gerle and Rade Pavlovic informed about their deliberations concerning the further development of bilateral economic cooperation. Comrades Gustav Husak and Mika Spiljak expressed their consent to the text of joint Czechoslovak-Yugoslavian communique on the official friendly visit of Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, in Czechoslovakia. At the conclusion, they expressed their full satisfaction with the results of Comrade Mika Spiljak's visit in Czechoslovakia, which took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere and made possible a wide exchange of views on issues of mutual relations, as well as the current situation in the world. They highly evaulated Comrade Mika Spiljak's visit as an important stimulus for developing even wider and more fruitful cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, ended his stay in Prague today and flew with his entourage to Bratislava. He was seen off at Ruzune Airport by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and other members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly; Josef Kempny, chairman of the Czech National Council, and other representatives.

'Cordial Send-Off'

LD291105 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, ended his stay in Czechoslovakia today and left by air for Yuglsoavia. He and his entourage were given a cordial send-off at Bratislava Airport by Comrades Viliam Salgovic, Jan Janik, Bohuslav Chnoupek, and representatives of the Slovak party and state organs, Bratislava and the West Slovak region, as well as the ambassadors of the two countries.

NEW AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS IN BEIJING

AU270605 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Mar 84 p 7

[Text] Beijing, 22 Mar (CTK correspondent) -- Zdenko Cheben, the new Czechoslovak ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRC, presented his credentials to PRC Vice President Ulanhu in Beijing on Thursday [22 March].

JAKES MEETS WITH NICARAGUA'S HENRY RUIZ

LD282232 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] A delegation of the Sandinist Front of National Liberation, headed by Henry Ruiz, member of the leadership of the front, commander of the revolution and minister of planning of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, arrived by air in Prague today at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. Today Comrade Milos Jakes met the members of the delegation for talks.

BRIEFS

TRADE ACCORD WITH PRC -- An agreement was signed today in Beijing concerning cooperation between the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Chinese Council for the Promotion of International Trade. According to the document, both sides will cooperate in the organization of exhibitions and trade fairs and exchange information about the national economy, foreign trade, and new producers and technology. This is the first agreement of this type between Czechoslovakia and China. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 28 Mar 84 LD]

PZPR DELEGATES CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

Bednarski on Declaration

AU281252 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Mar 84 p 3

[Interview given by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski to Anna Pawlowska: "May It Be a Live Declaration, Not Merely an Adopted One"; date and place not given]

[Text] Pawlowska: The National Conference of PZPR Delegates has adopted the declaration "What We Are Fighting for, Where We Are Going" thus closing the 2-year history of this document's emergence, starting with the seventh plenum. But it is not this history I wish to interview you about, Comrade Secretary, but about what comes next and how this document is supposed to function in the life of the party.

Bednarski: The document's history has indeed been written about many times in TRYBUNA LUDU, but even so, permit me to dwell on it for a moment. We have two party documents about which it can be said without exaggeration that they are the fruit of intellectual work and effort and the result of discussion and experience by the entire party. One of them is the PZPR Statute which emerged during heated debate before the ninth congress, and the second one is the declaration, on which the party worked also during an exceptional period, the one following the introduction of martial law. At that time many demands were expressed concerning this document, but they all boiled down to a common message: that the party should give evidence of its ideological, political, and class identity, and that it should define the tasks for the current stage of socialist construction in Poland.

Pawlowska: In other words great expectations have been attached to the declaration so that it almost seems like a party program.

Bednarski: Yes. This was a basic cause of the difficulty of the work on this document. Discussion on the future party program still lies ahead of us, in accordance with the National Conference's decision. Therefore it is no coincidence that the declaration has been assigned the function of a bridgehead between the ninth congress resolution and the party program. In accordance with this function, the declaration consists of two layers, as it were. It recalls the genesis of our party, the main values determining its ideological-political identity, organizational rules, and class nature. It also defines those PZPR tasks which stem from the basic needs of the present period and from working people's interests in Poland.

Pawlowska: It very often happens, unfortunately, that a party or state document attracts a great amount of interest from society while it is not yet in existence. However, as soon as it emerges this interest dies down. Is the declaration not threatened with the same fate?

Bednarski: It all depends on us, on party organizations and cells. It depends on whether we are capable of using the declaration in our current activity and on whether we can turn it into an instrument of ideological and educational work. The chances for this document to be a living document and not just an adopted one are inherent in the way in which the document has emerged. A great number of primary and factory party organizations are entitled to regard themselves as the joint authors of the declaration. It is not easy to change something that contains one's own work. In addition, there is a continuing need inside the party to think about the system of party values and about basic matters, and the National Conference has confirmed this yet again. The declaration meets this need halfway to some extent. Therefore the discussion may certainly be a good starting point for thinking about the above matters.

Pawlowska: So first of all the declaration has to be publicized.

Bednarski: This is already being done. After all, TRYBUNA LUDU has printed it in its entirety. A separate edition of the declaration is being prepared in many copies. The point is for the contents of the declaration to get through to party members and to stir both thoughts and feelings. This is much more difficult to achieve.

We are introducing the declaration's subject matter into the party training curriculum and we wish to devote the training work commencing the 1984-85 educational year to discussing the declaration. But this again is an action which only occurs once. The declaration may and should gain a more permanent place in the life of the party if we make it compulsory for everyone wishing to join the party ranks to acquaint himself with the declaration as well as with the statute, and if we introduce the principle whereby the declaration is dealt with repeatedly during party training, just like the statute is.

Pawlowska: Since we call the declaration a bridgehead leading to the future party program, the declaration should find a place in discussion on this program.

Bednarski: Certainly. I believe that aside from the specialized material available to help discussion on the program, the declaration may be very useful to comrades because of its concise form and structure of ideas. It may be a good starting point for thinking about the future and about Poland's socialist development. Of course, this will not happen of its own accord. Conscious activity by aktivs and cells is necessary. They have to be reminded about the declaration and their attention drawn to particular points in it. In a word: aktiv must constantly see to it that the declaration is present in the intellectual life of party organizations.

The declaration's presence is probably especially important in the life of the young section of the party -- young party members, both because of their age and because of their length of membership. Up to now, these comrades have been more involved in waging a very sharp political struggle and with combating alien ideas than in adopting a concept whereby the party is theirs and approving selected values. The party owes them this essential armament. That is why I regard the declaration as a chance to bridge the generation gap inside the party.

By the way, one has to recall that we have become generally aware of the need for a serious and heavy ideological offensive and for giving an appropriate new value to party work. The 13th Central Committee plenum has expressed this eminently.

Pawlowska: Nevertheless, when recommeding the draft declaration during the National Conference, you stressed that it is a document not only addressed to the party.

Bednarski: That is how the declaration was meant to be from the very beginning. We are also addressing our declaration to all of Polish society. Going back to the traditions of the Polish Workers Party, we are submitting our goals and aims for society's approval. We immediately tell society that the PZPR's activities, serving the interests of the workers class, at the same time serve the interests of the whole nation.

Pawlowska: The fact that the introduction of the declaration to society coincides with the 40th anniversary of People's Poland makes it all the more important.

Bednarski: Yes, this is very good coincidence. After all, the 40th anniversary is a duty for the party to hold talks with society as widely as possible, especially with working people, and tell them about the road we have come along since the July manifesto [1944] right up to today.

The purpose of these talks is to be honest and open and to explain matters completely without omitting anything because it is "uncomfortable." This is especially important given that state of awareness today. I believe the declaration states a clear basic truth in this matter: The 40th anniversary is neither the party's property nor the sole achievement of the party. It is the property and achievement of the nation and the fruit of its great and unwasted toil.

A proper way to commence these talks with the young generation is especially important. I am convinced the declaration may play a huge role in the work of the socialist youth unions. I believe many teachers will avail themselves of it, and not only party teachers. It would be good if all party comrades with growing children were willing and able to induce their children to spend at least one "evening of family sincerity" in discussing the declaration's aims and the party's goals.

Let me repeat firmly that I am not concerned here either with a propaganda campaign or with persistent didactics. For 30-odd months already we have not been sparing our efforts to gradually gain social confidence, especially that of the workers class. We often speak about confidence in the party, but in fact we mean confidence in socialism and in the road along which the party commenced leading the nation 40 years ago. If the delcaration manages to some extent to bring the truth about what we are fighting for and where we are going to society, it will have served its purpose.

Finally, however, I must give a warning: No declaration and no program can replace deeds. Party activity in accordance with the delcaration remains the most important feature.

People's Council Resolution

AU230904 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Mar 84 p 3

["Resolution" adopted by National PZPR Delegates Conference in Warsaw on 18 March]

[Text] The elections are on 17 June, 1984!

The working population of Polish cities and villages are going to elect their representatives to hold responsible and prestigious functions as councillors in rural district, urban district, and voivodship people's councils, citizens who are the most worthy of social confidence and who guarantee that they will fully represent the local interests of society for the good of the entire socialist fatherland.

The elections will be an important event in the life of our country. They will be a yardstick of citizens' maturity, responsibility, and wisdom. They will also be a measure of the credibility and correctness of our party's activity and confirmation that the road of socialist renewal and the line of accord, struggle, and reforms chosen by the party at the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress are correct. At the same time, these elections will create new conditions for continuing this line.

The ninth congress resolution has clearly stressed the important role which should be played in the life of our country by the system of people's councils and local self-government bodies. We announced in this resolution the idea of passing a new law on people's councils so that they may be the real managers of their respective territories. We also announced that we would prepare new electoral rules encouraging a strengthening of the political principles of socialism and encouraging a democratization of sociopolitical life. We have fulfilled our obligations.

The new law on the system of people's councils and local self-government bodies and new electoral rules for people's councils have been passed. Therefore, we have confirmed our desire to continue the process of socialist renewal. These laws give the people's councils real possibilities of playing an important role in the sociopolitical life of our entire fatherland.

The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] has a great role to play in the election campaign and in the elections themselves.

As the initiator and one of the signatories of PRON, the party is convinced that the election forum being prepared by PRON will mirror the interests of socialist Poland's working people.

Members of the party, recognizing their responsibility for the country's present and future and consolidated with all the forces inside PRON, will take an active and widespread part in creating local election campaigns, putting forward candidates for councillors, and will take part in the election themselves. Our task is to recommend the best candidates for councillors from among party members and nonparty people, and render them comprehensive support during the election campaign. It is in the interests of the whole of society to elect the best people.

The party will strive to give the campaign the climate of a national debate on how to strengthen the socialist state and on how to improve methods of government and ways of solving the affairs and society and the state. The elections should serve to further strengthen the worker-peasant alliance and the partnerlike joint activity between the PZPR, ZSL, SD, and all social forces which support our state's constitutional principles.

Party organizations should see to it that people from all milieus actively participate in the creation of election programs for rural districts, cities, and voivodships, and in the formulation of feasible tasks based on available material, financial, and organizational resources. Economically viable social initiatives should form an integral part of election programs.

We will concern ourselves that as many people as possible participate as candidates for the post of councillor, especially workers and farmers, and also the intelligentsia, women, and young people. We will render them general assistance at pre-election meetings, at meetings with voters, and during the voting.

Party members should help give publicity to best candidates who can guarantee that they handle local affairs correctly and who can coordinate them with the greater interests of the state.

An important task for party members is to prepare the young generation, and especially those citizens who are voting for the first time, to take a conscious part in the elections.

Let us do everything we can so that the election campaign may take place in an atmosphere of high professional, social, and political activity by citizens, that the campaign may consolidate society under our party's leadership during the achievement of sociopolitical stability and during the implementation of the socialist construction program in our country. Let us express the above desire by being concerned for the good of the socialist fatherland, for its successful development under reform and renewal, and for an intelligent and worthy continuation of the transformations commenced 40 years ago.

The National PZPR Delegates Conference

Document Described

AU231541 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Mar 84 p 3

["Abridged" report on the document adopted by the 16-18 March National PZPR Delegates Conference in Warsaw, "Position on Regulations Governing the Election of Delegates, Authorities, and Control Bodies in the PZPR"]

[Text] PAP -- The document is a synthesis of the work that the party has done on election regulations for many months now. The document is a product of the work done by the entire party, whose every organization has made its own contribution. The 15th Central Committee plenum declared that the document was provisional and that it was valid during the most recent accountability-election campaign of the PZPR. The experience and proposals produced by the campaign as well as the proposals and improvements produced by consultative meetings were utilized in the development of the present version of the election regulations.

Compared with the provisional regulations, the present regulations are enlarged by the principles of electing delegates to the congress, the central authorities, and control bodies; by the principles of changes in the composition of these authorities and bodies during their term of office; and by the principles that determine the validity of the mandates of delegates to the congress.

The regulations contain rough principles governing the election of members and candidate members of the Politburo and the Central Committee Secretariat, of chairman of the Central Party Control Commission and the Central Auditing Commission, and of the presidiums of these commissions.

The commission for the resolutions and motions of the conference, which possesses a large number of proposals produced by consultations and submitted during the debates of the internal party team at the conference, discussed during its sessions the draft regulations and added to them 19 appropriate formulations for precision's sake.

ZSL CHAIRMAN VIEWS POLICY, RURAL PROBLEMS

AU271420 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Mar 84 pp 3-4

[Interview given by Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, to Ewa Fiala: "It Is Our Right To Share in Decisionmaking and Our Duty To Share Responsibility"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Fiala: The coming Ninth ZSL Congress was preceded by a lively accountability-election campaign. What are the results of this campaign? What is the state of the ZSL? What are the most important problems?

Malinowski: Poland needs an active and consolidated ZSL. I think that during the past few years and in the course of the accountability-election campaign, which took place in the midst of a political struggle, the general condition of the ZSL has improved. The ZSL has rallied itself around the draft declaration, program, and statute, which will be considered by the ninth congress. Those drafts, which were further developed during the campaign, are products of the collective wisdom of ZSL members and functionaries and of their expectations.

The ZSL has overcome its ideological disarray, which was a heritage of 1980-81, has resolutely rejected the attempts to be pushed into opposition, and has refused to be set at loggerheads with the PZPR.

What seems especially important and valuable to me is the fact that ZSL members were right in assuming that the attempts to set workers and peasants at loggerheads and to weaken ZSL-PZPR ties were part of the struggle waged by our adversaries against the socialist state of workers and peasants in order to reverse the situation and to change the balance of forces and the political system.

Fiala: The workers movement has fought for that system for 100 years and the peasant movement for 90 years.

Malinowski: Common struggles and common goals produce strong ties. When we were faced with mortal dangers we knew that they were dangers against the Polish state, the Polish people, and Polish workers and peasants. As General Jaruzelski said at the Seventh ZSL Plenum in 1982, the worker-peasant alliance and the PZPR-ZSL alliance went through severe trials not so long ago, but they proved themselves and became more tempered. We stood shoulder to shoulder in the face of a mortal danger to the socialist state, its economy, and its historic achievements. We both were and are the advocates of socialist renewal, democratic reforms, and agreement. He stressed that the ties tested in such situations will never be severed and that our partnerlike cooperation is not a matter of tactics, compromise, or feint but a vital necessity which is conditioned by our system and which well serves workers, peasants, and all working people in Poland.

The accountability-election campaign confirmed the high militancy, enthusiasm, and unshakable resolve of ZSL members to wage the struggle to strengthen the state, to overcome the crisis and to consistently implement the economic reform. The policy of agreement, struggle, and socialist reforms has been fully approved. We want agreement in line with the socialist political principles; we want a struggle against the enemies of our system, who are still in evidence; and we want renewal and reforms. Our campaign praised General Jaruzelski for his work in taking the country out of its crisis, for the fact that the most dramatic times in our lives are behind us, and for his determination and consistency in action.

Fiala: Nowadays we continue to hear terms such as coalition, partnership, and joint policy, which means that the two parties are partners, that they are in favor of a coalition government and follow a joint farm policy.

Malinowski: Those are the facts, not just words. Thanks to our coalition cooperation, in 1981-83 we tackled all the basic problems of farming and food production which resulted in the decisions made by the first joint meeting of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee. The 11th plenum has created good, stable, and long-term conditions for developing all sectors of our farming.

I admit that our farm policy is being attacked at times, but these attacks come from positions that are responsible for the crisis. Not so long ago we -- the PZPR Politburo and the ZSL Presidium -- most strongly confirmed the correctness of that policy and stressed the need for its consistent realization by everyone everywhere. The slogan of that policy is: There is only one agriculture. This slogan is behind all our measures in the sphere of social and economic policy.

Fiala: To talk about joint policy and to see only rural areas might be taken as a sign of parochialism....

Malinowski: Our joint policy concerns the overall problems of our state. The ZSL is a strong element of the socialist sociopolitical system. We speak with our own voice, but we share the same goal with the PZPR -- a socialist Poland. We recognize the PZPR's leading role, which is being played in coalition and partnerlike cooperation with the ZSL and the SD.

Fiala: We continue to talk about the production reorientation of farming, which closely depends on the agrarian structure, which itself is backward as we all know. However, the restructuring of land holdings will affect the owners of small farms, who are the largest group of farmers. In other words, some farmers will get richer and some poorer.

Malinowski: The differences in the economic situation are evident in urban and rural areas. We must intensify the struggle against getting rich at the cost of others, against profiteering, bribery, and nepotism. We must strengthen the principles of social justice and of equitable distribution of goods in line with one's work.

We say that there is only one agriculture. This means that we guarantee support for all farming, for all sectors of it, and for efficient farmers. The fact that farmers strive for equality does not mean that they are greedy. That fact is an economic necessity, and means creating conditions for production motivation. Farm production costs continue to increase because of price hikes in the case of production means. However, it is not only in industry that costs continue to go up. They also go up in farming, although it is possible to reduce the costs of farming by farming more effectively. It is important to increase the productivity of soil. It is not right that the community should bear the socially unjustified costs of food production. Such costs are often created by the farms whose farming is poor. Most such farms are small farms.

We have launched measures to boost farm production. One such measure is the social supervision of the farmers' social and vocational organizations over agricultural services. In cooperation with the food industry and farmers' associations we will encourage changes in the production structure at small farms -- that is, we will ask them to engage in labor-intensive but highly profitable farming. We will back the farmers who want to set up voluntary farming teams, cooperatives, and similar units, and we will improve and develop production services for farms. Decisions to stimulate farm production in hilly areas and to facilitate farming in other areas with difficult climatic and soil conditions are in the making.

Do those measures mean that small-scale farming and owners of dwarf farms are endangered? Not at all! We want farms to get bigger, but we also want production to be changed in such a way as to increase the amount of food and to ensure that food producers make enough money for a decent living. We also want state farms to be set up and to consolidate. There is no alternative to state farms in all those cases in which good farmers to farm fallow lands cannot be found.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT 22 MARCH RCP PLENUM

AU261331 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Mar 84 pp 1, 3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the conclusion of the RCP Central Committee Plenum on 22 March in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: The party Central Committee plenum discussed very important problems concerning Romania's socioeconomic development, the party activity, and the international situation.

The discussions held during the plenum pointed out both the positive results and certain shortcomings and deficiencies manifest in certain fields of activity. Criticism was made and certain comrades also adopted a self-critical attitude. Pledges were made to work more resolutely to eliminate existing shortcomings and drawbacks and to improve activities in all fields, in order to commendably fulfill tasks devolving on all party bodies and organizations this year.

The plenum unanimously adopted decisions on all problems and points included on the agenda and established measures to intensify the activity in order to unswervingly implement the decisions of the party's 12th congress and national conference in all fields, to raise Romania onto a higher development level, and to attain the basic target of the current 5-year plan, namely to ensure Romania's transition to a new development stage.

In 1983 we attained important successes in developing the forces of production, fulfilling the socioeconomic development plan, and raising all the people's material and intellectual living standard.

The industrial commodity production increased by 4.7 percent compared to 1982.

In agriculture, under the given conditions of drought, we attained a production of almost 20 million metric tons of grain; the number of all breeds of livestock and animal production has also increased.

Important successes were attained in scientific research, education, and culture, which are very important elements in the construction of a comprehensively developed socialist society.

The important results attained in the socioeconomic development are clearly reflected in the increase in the national income, the labor productivity, and the efficiency and profitability of the entire economic activity.

We also developed our international economic relations. Last year we attained a positive trade balance of more than 2.4 million dollars.

On the basis of these results, one can state that 1983 marked an important point in overcoming contradictions and difficulties manifest in the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan, thus ensuring appropriate conditions for intensifying activities in all fields during 1984 and 1985 and for fulfilling the socioeconomic development plan's provisions for the entire 5-year plan period.

The results attained in the fatherland's overall development powerfully demonstrate the force of our economy, the superiority of the socialist system, and the creative capacity of the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, all working people, regardless of nationality, and all our people to overcome any difficulties and to ensure Romania's firm progress along the road of socialism and communism. (loud and prolonged applause)

While proudly stressing the great achievements attained, we cannot, however, overlook certain shortcomings that continued to be manifested last year. We must openly state that if more responsibility had been shown in all sectors and more attention paid to better organization, order, and discipline, we could have attained even greater results. Therefore, it is necessary to take resolute measures to eliminate shortcomings and improve activities in all fields. We must draw appropriate conclusions both from positive results, which should be generally introduced everywhere, and from shortcomings and deficiencies still evident. Let us resolutely work to raise the level of overall activity in keeping with the tasks set by the 12th congress, in order to unflinchingly implement the party program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensure Romania's progress toward communism.

Esteemed comrades, the 1984 plan provides for a higher development rate compared with 1983. We have everything required for increasing the industrial production by at least 7 percent and attaining high labor productivity and economic efficiency.

Our goal for the first quarter of this year is to attain the plan provisions at the basic indexes. We must bear in mind, however, that the plan for the first 3 months was established at a somewhat lower level than the yearly plan provisions. Therefore, in the second term and the coming months we will have to attain an industrial production development rate of more than 7 percent. This also applies to all other plan indicators.

As was stressed in this year's plan, in the spirit of decisions adopted by the 12th congress and the national conference, we must continue to give priority to fulfilling the energy and raw material program. We must firmly work to attain the production of coal, ores, oil, and all other raw materials this year. I think that the way in which the leaders of certain ministries presented their reports here does not prove that they drew the necessary conclusions from their past activity; it rather shows that they failed to realize that they must put an end to justifications and resolutely work to fully attain the plan provisions and the itemized production at all indicators.

We should resolutely work to reduce consumption of energy, fuel, carbon fuels, and all materials, in accordance with plan provisions and the established consumption norms.

It is also necessary to take all measures to increase the recovery and reutilization level of materials and subassemblies. To ensure a good technical-material supply for a smooth production process, we should take firm measures to fulfill the plan provisions concerning the technical-material base and better production-sharing between ministries and within the same ministry.

In this respect, the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets should closely check and ensure the unswerving implementation of all established tasks.

Particular attention ought to be paid to further raising the quality and technical level of production. All ministries, centrals, and enterprises must resolutely work to fulfill the program established for this field and to make maximum use of the available modern capacities, in order to attain highly technical and quality production. Let us firmly act to attain the target established by the 12th congress concerning the achievement of a new quality of work and life in all sectors!

It is necessary to firmly work to ensure the concentration and specialization of production, so as to create the necessary conditions for an appropriate control over and an impeccable manufacture of products. Measures should be taken to better organize the control of the quality of products and to conclude the activity of establishing standards and other control measures for our production. We must firmly check each product and subassembly and completely renounce the practice of random control. No subassembly or part may enter the assembly line unless it was previously checked and carries the approval seal for assembling. Likewise, each finished production must be individually checked. We must put an end to the inadequate practice of random inspections, which can actually lead to deliveries, both at home and abroad, of products that are not up to the quality requirements and exigencies of the customers who ordered them.

We have a modern industry with equipment which, to a very large extent, is up the highest level of world technology; we have invested billions of dollars in this industry. It is now necessary to fully utilize the capacity of all units and ensure that all products of the Romanian industry are manufactured at the highest possible level, in accordance with requirements of the scientific-technological revolution and with the program to raise the technical level and quality of products.

Particular attention ought to be paid to greatly increasing labor productivity, on the basis of better organizing the entire activity and ensuring the mechanization and automation of the production. We must openly state that the results attained in 1983 are not satisfactory in this respect, and that progress made in raising labor productivity is not yet enough compared with our possibilities and with requirements in this field.

We have programs for branches and sub-branches in all industrial sectors; they offer a long-term perspective for the organization of production and the development of the respective sectors. Unfortunately, many ministries fail to take the necessary measurs to implement these programs in the respective sectors and to improve on them so that they keep the pace, so to speak, with what must be further achieved.

It is therefore necessary for all ministries, centrals, enterprises, and all working people's management councils to resolutely work to fulfill the programs and plans under optimum conditions.

Let us do everything to consolidate the achievements attained in 1983 and raise our industry on to an ever higher development level! Let us fulfill the plan provisions for this year -- we even have conditions for overfulfilling the plan -- and let us thoroughly prepare the fulfillment of the plan for 1985 and the entire 5-year plan! We have everything required for this. We have a powerful workers class and very experienced technical cadres; by acting in full unity under the leadership of party organizations, the working people can successfully solve all problems, can ensure the fatherland's socio-economic development and can create conditions for further raising the material and intellectual well-being of our nation -- the supreme goal of the party policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are building in Romania.

Esteemed comrades, in agriculture, we must obtain a record crop this year. At the respective working meeting on agriculture, we discussed in detail the activity connected with powerfully increasing agricultural production. The rainfall this year has been much better than in 1983; however, due to the cold weather, we have a delay of at least 2 weeks in the agricultural spring campaign. Therefore, we must immediately proceed with all forces to carry out sowing and other operations, by actually uniting the first, second, and third sowing terms into a single one, thus ensuring the concurrent completion of all sowing and other spring operations. We must take all measures to carry out all agricultural work on time, thus creating appropriate conditions for a good vegetable crop.

We have a good situation in the livestock section; the recent census showed an important increase in the number of cattle, sheep, and pigs; concerning the latter, we have actually reached the level envisaged for 1985 and are even close to the level envisaged for 1990, if we take into account the existing provisions for increasing the number of pigs. We also have a good situation for fowl. Therefore, we believe that conditions exist to increase the animal production. We have attained an important increase in the production of milk, meat, eggs, and other products for this first quarter. Likewise, all prerequisites exist for fully attaining the number of livestock envisaged for this year by plan provisions.

Resolute measures are required to fulfill the provisions for vegetable and fruit growing, so as to commendably ensure supplies for the people, to meet all requirements of the national economy, and to also secure qualities for export.

Concerning agriculture, it is also necessary to take resolute measures to fulfill all programs per various branches and sub-branches in this important sector of our national economy. Here, too, we have everything required for this purpose, both the material base and the necessary manpower. We have a peasantry capable of resolute action and we have good technicians and experts. By uniting all these forces, better organizing the entire activity, and strengthening order and discipline, we can obtain the established crops this year and even record agricultural crops.

Esteemed comrades, it is necessary to pay greater attention to fulfilling the large program of investments envisaged for this year. We must do this all the more so since, last year, in spite of the important volume of investments made, we failed to fully attain the plan provisions and an important number of production capacities were not commissioned. It is necessary to take all measures to carry out the investment provisions month by month, so as to commission the new capacities on schedule and, as we have recently decided, to even commission some of them ahead of schedule. Let us resolutely proceed to firmly applying the overall contract system and the practice of contracting for construction work, thus better linking the working people's activity and incomes to the fulfillment of the investments plan.

We have all the necessary material and other conditions as well as the necessary manpower for this, and we must unflinchingly implement the investment program in all sectors!

Esteemed comrades, the continuous development of international exchanges and the expansion of cooperation and production-sharing occupy an important place in our entire activity. Although we have a surplus trade balance, we cannot declare ourselves satisfied with the foreign trade activity in 1983.

Here too, if more responsible work had been carried out in all sectors and if all contracts had been honored on schedule, we could have attained an even greater trade balance surplus by almost 1 billion dollars, if not even more. I stress this point because it is necessary to take firm action to fulfill the foreign trade plan both with the socialist countries and the countries with convertible currencies.

All ministries, economic units, county party committees, and other party organizations must clearly understand that the achievement of the production earmarked for export and of the export itself is one of the decisive tasks for the commendable development of the entire activity.

I have said on other occasions, too, that exports have an important share in our overall economic activity and that on the basis of exports we create the necessary conditions for ensuring imports of raw materials and products required by our productive activity. I believe there is no need to further dwell on this or do explanatory work, so to speak, at this level. One must clearly understand that we can no longer tolerate the attitude of underestimating and neglecting the production earmarked for export. We will have to take resolute measures whenever the ministries, centrals, and other units fail to properly do their duties and obligations concerning exports.

We must powerfully develop production-sharing and resolutely proceed to concluding long-term agreements with socialist countries, developing countries, and the developed capitalist states. The existence of long-term agreements provides stability and security for the organization of production and helps ensure the appropriate quality and technological level of products.

It is necessary to increasingly develop cooperation with CEMA socialist countries and to actively participate in improving and perfecting the cooperation within CEMA, so that it can meet the new requirements and ensure the development of socialist cooperation in our countries and an ever broader participation in the international division of labor. At the same time, we must further work to expand cooperation with all socialist countries. We must increasingly develop ties with the developing countries, which already have an important place in our foreign trade activity; we must also expand economic exchanges, including production-sharing, with the developed capitalist countries. Let us firmly work to place our economic exchanges of the principles of equality, mutual advantage, and greater economic efficiency; let us actively participate in the international division of labor. I would like to again stress that Romania must actively participate in international economic cooperation and that under no excuse should we limit this activity; on the contrary, we must find the most appropriate ways to expand and develop this activity with all states, regardless of social system.

I again stress that we must pay greater attention to better utilizing raw and other materials, and manufacturing highly technical and quality products, which can compete with the best similar products at the international level. Let us do everything to attain a larger trade balance surplus this year than in 1983 and also a foreign payments balance surplus.

We have everything necessary, even in the current international economic situation, to fulfill plan provisions for this field and we must resolutely work to accomplish this.

Esteemed comrades, the commendable fulfillment of the plan for this year requires an increase in the role of science in resolving the problems of socioeconomic development.

We have a powerful force in this sector, too, and we must strive to ensure that Romanian science plays an ever more active role in the overall development of the country, and participates in the development of world science.

Let us improve education in accordance with the law provisions; let us improve the training and recycling of cadres and continuously raise their professional and technical level!

Let us firmly apply the new economic mechanism and the new remuneration system. In accordance with law provisions, we must closely link the incomes of all working people to their concrete activity and work. As a result of their work, the working people may attain unlimited incomes; but we should no longer tolerate people who acquire incomes that are not a result of their work or of activity carried out in various fields.

We are firmly applying the resolution on remuneration increases; so far, 61 percent of the working personnel have received increased remunerations. Conditions are being created to ensure that by 1 August the entire working personnel and all working people receive the increased remuneration. Of course, these remuneration increases require resolute measures to fulfill the production plan, raise economic efficiency, and attain the other indexes, particularly the labor productivity one, since only thus can we exercise control over the level of prices and guarantee that this remuneration increase leads to a real increase in the working people's incomes.

The fulfillment of all plan provisions requires that we firmly act to improve the management and planning of all fields, eliminate certain bureaucratic practices still manifest, and rapidly resolve problems raised by production and life. We must move the center of activity from the bureaus down to the production units, so as to rapidly tackle and appropriately resolve the complex problems of development. We must ensure the proper functioning of the democratic management bodies -- the working people's councils, general meetings, the management councils of ministries and other bodies, including national bodies -- so that they can fulfill the important role incumbent upon them in running the socioeconomic activity and ensuring the active participation of the broad masses and all the people in leading all fields of activity. By acting, taking all necessary measures, both material and organizational, and improving overall activities, we create all conditions required to conclude this year with good results and fulfill and even overfulfill the 1983 plan. (loud and prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, the reports on the party activity stress the increase in its ranks and the ever greater leading role of party organizations and the party in general.

We have a strong and united party of 3,370,000 members. We can say that from a numerical viewpoint we have a very good situation. There is practically no sector or socioeconomic unit without powerful party organizations. This also explains why our party organizations manage to cover all fields and fulfill their important role in fulfilling the tasks set for our fatherland's development.

Everything we have achieved is undoubtedly the result of the activity of the workers class and all the people, but also the outcome of the work of party organizations and Communists, who are fulfilling their mission as leading political force under ever better conditons. However, it is also true that the deficiencies and shortcomings still manifest are also a result of the activity of our party bodies and organizations.

It is therefore necessary to draw appropriate lessons and conclusions from both the good and negative results and consequently, work to continuously improve the activity of party bodies and organizations.

The party organizations must unite the efforts of all working people, regardless of nationality, and all the people must always carry out their activity together with, and for, the people. As I have repeatedly said on many other occasions, one cannot talk about the party's leading role without realizing that it must be reflected in its total service for the people's interests, for the cause of socialism, for raising our fatherland onto higher peaks of progress and civilization, and for continuously strengthening the fatherland's defense capacity and the country's independence and sovereignty. (loud and prolonged applause)

The increase in the party's leading role has been and continues to be the decisive element of the entire activity for Romania's development and for raising the people's overall well-being. It is necessary to resolutely work to unswervingly implement the party's scientific cadre policy in all fields and to promote in the party, public, and state activity those party-state aktivists who demonstrate in their practical work that they have at heart the cause of socialism, people, and the party! Let us promote those people who have worked and are working to continuously raise their professional, scientific, and political level! We should never forget that the powerful development of our society and the great changes occuring in all fields require new and ever higher knowledge to better understand the trends of development and to appropriately resolve the complex problems faced by a party-state aktivist in all fields. Let us ensure that our aktiv and cadres can fulfill their important role in properly organizing and running the entire activity of building socialism and communism! (loud applause)

It is necessary to further raise and improve the political-organizational activity of educating the cadres, party, and the people. We must powerfully develop the revolutionary workers democracy, work to continuously strengthen the ties with the working people's masses, and develop the revolutionary spirit for work and combativeness in the struggle against what is old and outdated! Let us bravely promote the new in all sectors! There should be no reservation and no fear in taking measures to replace what is old and make room for what is new! One should not be afraid of promoting the new revolutionary spirit and the revolutionary concepts of work and thinking in all spheres! Our party will fulfill its historic mission only if it renounces dogmas, avoids becoming stale, and has the courage to face the problems and act in accordance with the requirements of the objective laws of socioeconomic development! (loud and prolonged applause)

Let us carry out intensive ideological work to mold the new man, conscious builder of socialism! The entire activity should be based on our revolutionary concept and on dialectical and historical materialism. Let us meet the 40th anniversary of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation with important successes in all fields. Let us proceed to thoroughly preparing the 13th RCP Congress which will be held next fall.

Let us resolutely work to unswervingly implement the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensuring the country's progress toward communism. In this respect, we must bear in mind that the current 5-year plan is an important stage, one could say a decisive one, for fulfilling this program.

We must do everything to continuously raise the civilization level of our socialist nation and ceaselessly strengthen the fatherland's economic, material, and intellectual force.

On this basis, we must ensure ever better working and living conditions for our people, the increase in their material and intellectual well-being, and the country's participation in the international division of labor. Let us continuously strengthen the independence and sovereignty of our socialist fatherland! (loud and prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, in accordance with guidelines set by the 12th congress and the national conference, our party and state carried out an active international policy in 1983. Last year we intensified the efforts to develop international cooperation and to ensure Romania's active participation in solving the great international problems through negotiations and defending world peace.

As is well known, international life developed in a contradictory way last year. The start of the deployment by the United States of intermediate-range missiles in certain West European states and the subsequent countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union have created a very serious situation in Europe.

One can say that the arms race has now entered a new and very dangerous stage. Unlike all other kinds of armaments, even the most sophisticated ones, nuclear weapons have a quality that cannot be found in any other kind of armaments, namely that it can lead to the destruction of life itself on our planet. Therefore, the use of nuclear weapons would lead not only to the destruction of a huge number of human lives and socioeconomic establishments: it could lead to the destruction of life itself on our planet. Therefore, one should draw all necessary conclusions and work toward eliminating nuclear weapons; one should take into consideration the very serious warning issued by scientists, including U.S. and Soviet scientists, who proved that the use of only a small part of the current nuclear arsenals would lead to an "atomic winter," or a nuclear one as they called it, something which means the disappearance of life from our planet.

Therefore, one cannot really talk about the construction and deployment of new nuclear weapons as a means of strengthening security and peace. On the contrary, any new nuclear weapon increases the degree and the destruction of civilization and mankind.

In this respect Romania has firmly advocated and advocates and end to the arms race, the primarily nuclear one. One can say that this now represents the main problem of our age. We must do everything to defend the people's supreme right to existence and life! (loud applause)

In this spirit it is necessary to halt the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe and also the countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union. We believe that the proposals advanced by the socialist countries in this respect take into account the interests of all peoples. There are also other proposals made by various states, politicians, scientists, and other governments. We believe that all these proposals should be considered and that one should proceed to drafting appropriate agreements in order to halt the trend toward a catastrophe.

We advocate direct negotiations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on a number of problems concerning cutbacks in armaments and the improvement of the international life. The negotiations between the USSR and the United States should be resumed as soon as possible. At the same time, we believe that at least the countries belonging to the two military blocs, but also other European countries, should participate, in one form or another, in these negotiations and to make a contribution to reaching an agreement and other appropriate understandings. These problems are not the sole concern of those two countries; they are also of concern to all European peoples.

Consequently, all European peoples have not only the right but also the obligation to participate in the process of reaching appropriate understandings and agreements.

We deem it necessary to do everything possible to reach an appropriate agreement at the Vienna talks, which were recently resumed, in order to reduce armaments and troops in central Europe.

We resolutely speak out and work for developing cooperation in the Balkans and turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free area, without foreign military bases. We also support the creation of such nuclear-free zones in other parts of Europe and the world.

We attach great importance to the Stockholm conference on security, trust, and disarmament. A number of important proposals were advanced in the first part of this conference. On this basis, one should act to reach an appropriate agreement in the next stages, so that the Stockholm conference can mark an important point in strengthening security and cooperation in Europe and taking steps toward disarmament.

In view of the continuation and even worsening of various military conflicts, it is necessary to do everything to bring about their end and to proceed to solving them and other contentious problems between states through negotiations alone.

In view of the considerable worsening of the economic situation of developing countries, we believe that we should act, together with these states, to establish a joint strategy and intensify the international struggle to reach real understandings with the developed countries; the developed countries should grant greater assistance to developing countries. One should work to resolve the economic and primarily the financial problems in a new way, without admitting foreign interference in the domestic affairs of other countries by certain monopolies or banks, which make use of their position to interfere and dictate conditions -- I could even call them as colonialist or semicolonialist ones; one should prevent the interference of financial capital in the domestic affairs of other states, this actually amounting to a continuation of the policy of oppressing other peoples.

The international economic bodies, including the international banks, should become democratic institutions that primarily serve the interests of developing countries and help the poorly developed peoples -- which are lagging behind as a result of the imperialist and colonialist domination and oppression -- in their efforts to secure their independent socioeconomic development. We must firmly work for a new world economic order!

Esteemed comrades, in the spirit of these goals, Romania will continue to resolutely work and will give priority to strengthening relations with the socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union and the other neighbors. Developing relations between, strengthening the solidarity of, and between the socialist countries are an important element of increasing the role of these countries in the international life and the prestige of socialism. I would like to mention, even if briefly, that the life has proven the full correctness of Romania's positions and activities toward strengthening solidarity and cooperation between the socialist countries. (loud and prolonged applause)

We will act to increasingly develop relations with the developing and nonaligned countries. At the same time we will continue to expand ties with the developed capitalist countries.

We will continue to firmly base our international relations, as we have done thus far, on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries, mutual advantage, resolute nonuse of force and the threat of force, and strict observance of each people's right to independently choose its development path, without any foreign interference. (loud applause)

The complex problems that have to be solved required the participation of all states in the international activity, regardless of size or social system. Of course, we attach particular importance to creating the necessary conditions for the equal and active participation of the small- and medium-sized countries, the developing states, and the nonaligned countries in resolving these problems.

We advocate and attach great importance to further increasing the role of the United Nations and other international bodies in democratically resolving the international problems in the interest of all peoples.

Esteemed comrades, the RCP has resolutely acted and will continue to act to develop relations with all Communist and workers parties and to strengthen their international solidarity on the basis of the revolutionary principles of equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in domestic affairs.

We believe that in the current international situation, it is very important to strengthen their solidarity and cooperation and to attain a new unity that should take into account the particular conditions prevailing in the countries in which each party is carrying out its activity and the need to contribute to strengthening the force and unity of each communist party. We believe that the existence of different opinions in a given party need not lead to the creation of new groupings, even though they may also call themselves communist, since such groupings actually lead to undermining the force of the communist parties and the unity of the workers class.

One should act, both at a national and international level, to overcome certain differences in opinions through political and ideological talks, while further strengthening solidarity and unity. Our party will continue to act along these lines. (loud and prolonged applause)

We also develop relations of cooperation with socialist and social democratic parties, with national liberation movements, with government parties in the developing countries, and with other democratic parties and anti-imperialist and progressive movements. We believe that strengthening cooperation with all these forces plays an important role in the struggle for the scioeconomic progress and independence of peoples, for a better and more just world, and for peace and cooperation in the world. (loud and prolonged applause)

Life and realities powerfully prove the ever greater role of the broad masses and the peoples in the struggle for disarmament and peace. Everybody knows of the powerful peace movements in Europe and other continents, to which our people have actively adhered. We believe that these huge actions of the peoples against nuclear arms and for peace have already yielded results. It is, however, necessary to intensify this activity and do everything to ensure that this huge movement of peoples everywhere increasingly unite their forces to determine a radical change in the course of international policies.

We are firmly convinced that the progressive, anti-imperialist, and realist forces, the broad masses, and the peoples everywhere, by acting in unity, have the necessary force to halt the slide toward the precipice and a nuclear catastrophe, to bring about disarmament, primarily nuclear, and to ensure peace throughout the world! (loud and prolonged applause)

With this conviction, the RCP and the Socialist Republic of Romania will continue to resolutely work to contribute to the triumph of reason, cooperation, and peace to ensuring the life and freedom of all nations. (loud and prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, in conclusion, I would like to again stress that, in the spirit of the plenum's decisions, we should resolutely proceed to implementing all plan provisions in all sectors. I would like to remind you that all measures should be taken to commendably carry out agricultural operations this spring.

I express the conviction that all party bodies and organizations and all democratic management bodies will firmly proceed to fulfilling the responsible tasks incumbent upon them.

I am convinced that all working people, regardless of nationality, and all the people, fully united within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front under the party's leadership, will meet the great events of this year with outstanding achievements in all fields, thus raising our socialist fatherland onto higher peaks of progress and civilization. (loud and prolonged applause)

With this conviction, I wish you, participants in the plenum, all Communists, and all our people ever greater successes in work and satisfaction in life.

Much health and happiness! (loud and prolonged applause)

(All those present in the hall cheer prolongedly, in an atmosphere of enthusiasm, for the RCP, the leading political force of our entire nation, and for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the Republic)

CEAUSESCU LEAVES FOR BULGARIA 29 MARCH

AU290700 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0629 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/3/1984 -- In the morning of March 29, RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu left Bucharest for a visit of friendship to Bulgaria upon the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of Bulgaria.

They were seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and other members of the party and state leadership. The presidential aircraft took off at 9 hours (Bucharest time).

TOURISM MINISTER HOLDS DISCUSSIONS IN ISRAEL

For Israeli reportage on the visit to the State of Israel by Minister of Tourism Nicolae Gavrilescu, including remarks on his intention to discuss Israeli tourism to the PRC with the Chinese foreign minister, see the Israeli section of the 29 March Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

SPILJAK RETURNS FROM OFFICIAL VISIT TO CSSR

LD291049 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1015 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Mar (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, returned to Belgrade at noon today after his official and friendly visit to Czechoslovakia.

During his stay in Prague, President Spiljak and Husak had a broad exchange of views on bilateral cooperation and topical international problems. A formal welcome was arranged for President Spiljak at Belgrade's Surcin Airport.

PRC'S FOREIGN MINISTER XUEQIAN ARRIVES 28 MARCH

LD281703 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1631 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Mar (TANJUG) -- Wu Xueqian, PRC state councillor and minister for foreign affairs, arrived in Belgrade today on a 3-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

With Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, he will discuss the most important problems of the international community and bilateral cooperation.

At Belgrade airport, the Chinese Minister was welcomed by Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs. Xie Li, Chinese ambassador to Yugoslavia, was also present.

Comments on Arrival

LD281938 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1813 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, March 28 (TANJUG) -- Relations between China and Yugoslavia are very good, State Council member and Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China Wu Xueqian stated on arriving on a three-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia today, Wednesday.

Minister Wu stated the conviction his talks with Yugoslav foreign secretary Lazar Mojsov would contribute to further developing relations between the two countries. He set out that the People's Republic of China and Yugoslavia have identical views on many international questions and many similarities in the internal development of their socialist societies.

In the Wu-Mojsov talks, special attention will be devoted to bilateral economic relations and possibilities for their further promotion.

During the stay in Belgrade, Chinese Minister Wu will be received by highest Yugoslav state and party officials.

MAMULA MEETS WITH INDIA'S DEFENSE SECRETARY

LD281634 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1407 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Mar (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, received S.M. Ghosh, secretary for defense of India, who is paying a working visit to our country and the Armed Forces.

The talks in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and dealt with further promotion of relations and cooperation between the armed forces of the two friendly and nonaligned countries.

Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic, assistant federal secretary for national defense; Lieutenant General Milorad Pastrovic; Rear Admiral Zvonimir Kostic; and other officers of the Yugoslav People's Army took part in the talks. J.R. Hiremath, Indian ambassador to Yugoslavia, and Depak Ajvanim, military, naval, and air attache were also present.

CPSU STUDY DELEGATION ON 2-DAY KOSOVO VISIT

AU281822 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Dr Kurtes Salihu, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, today received in Pristina a study delegation of the CPSU headed by Gennadiy Bartoshevich, second secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee. The delegation arrived in Kosovo for a 2-day visit in the framework of the program for cooperation between the LCY and CPSU. During this time it will visit Pristina and Pec.

MARKOVIC-LED DELEGATION TO SEKOU TOURE'S FUNERAL

LD291026 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0924 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, March 29 (TANJUG) -- A delegation of Yugoslavia, headed by Dragoslav Markovic, Central Committee Presidency [as received] president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and Presidency of Yugoslavia member, left today, Thursday, for Conakry to attend the funeral of Sekou Toure, Guinea's president and the prominent leader of the people of Guinea and a fighter for independence and non-alignment of Africa. Mijat Sukovic, Yugoslav vice premier, and Ferenc Deak, Yugoslav ambassador to Guinea, are also in the delegation.

SECURITY SERVICE ARRESTS ALBANIAN NATIONALISTS

LD281446 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1316 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Pristina, March 28 (TANJUG) -- The security service of the Yugoslav Province of Kosovo has arrested 12 members of a illegal group of Albanian nationalist and irredentists on charges of planting explosives in Pristina, the province's capital, in the period between October 1982 and March 1984. The aim of their actions was to create panic and insecurity among the public. It was announced here today, Wednesday, that the group planted nine explosive devices which caused considerable damage.

The names of the arrested persons were not revealed in the interests of the investigation. But it was announced that they belonged to an Albanian nationalist and irredentist organization which was discovered earlier. The group includes two teachers, two technicians, three students, two workers, an office worker, a musician, and a pensioner. A metal worker supplies the group with explosives and also took part in their activities and making the bombs.

During the investigation so far, the group revealed the methods of its actions and the origin of the explosives and devices it used.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY PRESIDENT TO NIS ARMY COMMAND

LD272048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1643 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Nis, 27 Mar (TANJUG) -- Today Sefcet Jasari, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, visited the command of the Nis Army District where he was received by Lietenant Colonel General Perica Vucetic, commander of the Nis Army District, with his closest associates.

During his 1-day visit, the president of the Kosovo Presidency had talks with officers of the Nis and Pirot Garrisons about the political security and economic situation in Kosovo and about efforts made to implement the tasks stemming from the LCY Central Committee platform and the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

ASSEMBLY PASSES NEW LAW ON STATE SECURITY

LD281911 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, March 28 (TANJUG) -- The Assembly of Yugoslavia today, Wednesday, passed a new law on state security which introduces as the chief novelty a uniform regulation of affairs in this sensitive sector for the country as a whole.

Under the new law, the Presidency of Yugoslavia is empowered, should the need arise, to charge federal administration organs directly, without consulting the republics and provinces, to enforce, for the country as a whole, measures for the protection of the country's constitutional order. The law introduces as another novelty the obligation of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs to programme and coordinate the work of the administration organs of all federal units in discharging state security affairs.

The Assembly of Yugoslavia also discussed a number of draft laws which are to ensure stronger presence of anomic laws in economic affairs. The draft laws, considered as very important for the implementation of the economic stabilization measures, are expected to be passed soon.

Draft amendments to the law on obligations were also examined. The proposed changes are to enable the payment of idemnities for the damages sustained in the demonstrations of Albanian nationalists and irredentists in the Kosovo Province in 1981. The damages, according to incomplete data, amount to 5.9 million dinars (roughly 50,000 U.S. dollars).

CROATIA ELECTS VRHOVEC TO SFRY PRESIDENCY

LD281224 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1120 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Zagreb, March 28 (TANJUG) -- The Assembly of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia today (Wednesday) elected Josip Vrhovec (58) member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia from the Republic of Croatia.

Vrhovec graduated from the Faculty of Economics. He joined the people's liberation war in 1941. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency and federal secretary for foreign affairs.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia is composed of eight members elected one each from the six Yugoslav republics and two autonomous provinces for the five-year term of office.

The Assembly of the Republic of Montenegro has already elected Veselin Djuranovic member of the state presidency from Montenegro.

Under the Constitution of Yugoslavia, the head of the party is by virtue of office the ninth member of the state presidency. Under the constitution procedure, the Assembly of Yugoslavia will on May 25 confirm the election of members to the Presidency of Yugoslavia from Yugoslav federal units.

CROATIAN ASSEMBLY SESSION HEARS SECURITY REPORT

LD282225 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1453 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Zagreb, 28 Mar (TANJUG) -- At the joint session today delegates of all three chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia elected Josip Vrhovec as member of the SFRY Presidency from the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

Afterward, Vilim Mulc, republican secretary for internal affairs, spoke about the security situation in Croatia last year. He said at the beginning that despite some attacks on our system, security was brought up to an adequate level last year. Participation of working people in the process of solving the problems of our society and of their environment, freedom to criticize, every citizen's feeling that he is free in his own land -- all this makes the system we are building strong and lasting.

Speaking about attacks by internal and external enemies on our self-management system, Vilim Mulc said that among internal enemies -- not forgetting periodical manifestations of various nationalisms -- Croatian and Serbian nationalisms deserve special attention. One of the reasons for this is the tendencies, which became particularly manifest last year and at the beginning of this year, to try and expand ties between clerico-nationalists and to influence the social conscience of those who are susceptible to such influence. To this can be added that section of individuals from the ranks of the Roman Catholic and the Serbian Orthodox Churches who do not hesitate to pursue the aggressive policy of politicizing religion and the church within the concept of identification of religious belief and national sentiments, of church and nation, and who claim to be representatives of believers and mediators between them and political and social institutions.

According to Vilim Mulc, there are no problems whatsoever with believers and no excesses at a number of religious gatherings except provocative and hostile behavior of some members of the clergy and extreme nationalists who look for support within the clergy.

The republican secretary for internal affairs stressed that although enemy emigres, particularly the Ustashi, the Chetniks, and the Albanians, are being constantly defeated, we have to expect more attacks in the period ahead.

Speaking about a growing number of recorded acts of economic crime, Mulc emphasized that this is because of the intensified and more efficient work of the appropriate and self-management mechanisms. However, organs of security forces still uncover and report only about 50 percent of this kind of criminal acts.

"The self-management protection mechanism is very sensitive to crime of a political nature which threatens the socialist system and integrity of the country. Institutions of the social system of protection, and citizens as individuals, have detected and reported 71 percent of such criminal acts and violations, but when it comes to economic crime this is not the case.

"Here the participation of social self-protection and citizens in detection is very small", Mulc said, stressing that this phenomenon deserves special attention from the subjective forces of society.

By means of broader social action we must expose the other reasons for these phenomena and eradicate them, Mulc added. At the same time we must also clear up some other specific phenomena such as "useful malversations", because in some cases the useful malversations to the advantage of the organization of associated labor in fact conceal frauds and misappropriations on the part of individuals. The efficacy of the judicial organs in opposing this kind of crime has increased. Last year 10,727 persons were charged, that is 13.7 percent more than in the previous year, and 80 percent of those charged received sentences.

In conclusion, Republican Secretary for Internal Affairs Vilim Mulc emphasized that in order to create the right conditions and to perform security tasks even more effectively in the present times, even greater efforts need to be made by all organized forces in society in further expanding and equipping the social system of self-protection.

Adopting the information on the state of security in the Socialist Republic of Croatia in 1983 at separate sessions, the delegates particularly stressed the need for a more determined struggle against economic crime. There should be much more involvement in this respect, it was stated, not only of the internal affairs organs, but also of all other responsible subjects.

BOSNIA, HERCEGOVINA CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

LD271758 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0843 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Sarajevo, 27 Mar (TANJUG) -- At a joint session of all chambers held in Sarajevo today under the chairmanship of Ivica Blazevic, the assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina adopted amendments 13 to 19 to the republican Constitution and a constitutional law to implement them.

At separate sessions the chambers examined the association of agricultural workers, the state of scientific research and problems relating to it, and adopted reports on last year's work of a number of republican committees and other organs and republican institutions.

At the joint session, Ivica Blazevic, president of the Republican Assembly, delivered an exposition on the importance of the constitutional amendments, saying that these constitutional changes in no way question the basic constitutional principles determining the bases and orientations of development of our socialist self-managing community; that changes are being made only to those constitutional decisions which it has been fully agreed, on the basis of previous experience, will help to make the institutions of the political system function better and have greater capacity for organization, and will promote the further development of socialist self-managing relations; and that the changes in the republican Constitution fall within the framework of the existing decisions laid down by the SFRY Constitution as the unified bases of the sociopolitical system.

Amendment 13 to the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Boznia and Hercegovina provides for a new distribution of competence which, on the basis of experience assessments, will ensure that the influence of the subjective factor in the sociopolitical chamber is oriented toward the essential issues of the realization, development, and protection of the socialist self-managing system, secure the dominant position of the chamber of associated labor, and ensure that the sphere of activity of the chamber of the municipalities is more fully in accordance with the interests of the working people and citizens in the municipalities.

The changes implemented by the 14th amendment work along the same lines. These open up the possibility for the election of rotating delegates in the chamber of associated labor and the chamber of the municipalities of the Republican Assembly to be conducted by open vote instead of secret vote; furthermore, the law, and not as hitherto the Constitution, specifies the spheres of social labor from which delegates are elected to the chamber of associated labor, as well as the number of delegates elected from individual spheres. In the future all three chambers of municipal assemblies will make decisions on the election of delegates to the chamber of the municipalities, rather than the chamber of the local communities alone.

SERBIAN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL NOTES SHORTCOMINGS

LD282255 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1535 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 28 Mar (TANJUG) -- Apart from the organization of preparations and specification of tasks, the anticipated results in the realization of the first phase of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization have not been achieved, and a far more serious attitude should be taken toward this prime social task. This warning was given at today's session of the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly.

Industrial production has been gradually increasing since [word indistinct] of last year, and economic activity has been registering a (?slight increase). However, measures and activities in the area of foreign trade have yielded only partial results. Exports last year were, in fact, lower than in 1982. The reduction in imports registered last year affected supplies of raw and reproduction materials, which was reflected negatively in production. The Executive Council assessed that problems linked with the consolidation of the financial position of the economy and the banks are being solved slowly and with difficulty. Unresolved mutual debts and demands between organizations, high exchange rate differences and interest rates, and the virtual doubling of losses in relation to 1982 have contributed to the significant worsening of financial discipline.

Since it is obvious that the first battle for stabilization has been virtually lost, the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly warned today of the need to face up to the problems and difficulties which have hindered the realization of better results in this area. In keeping with this, personal and collective responsibility for performing tasks arising from the stabilization program must be heightened. The council assesses that particular attention must be paid to realizing planned exports, to price trends, and to protecting the living standard of the most threatened categories of citizens.

The republican administrative organs and organizations of the administration have, in the main, adequately monitored the situation in their areas, the council session emphasized, but have sometimes been slow and ineffective in taking adquate measures to remove problems and disturbances that are noted. There have been negative phenomena in publishing, information, and culture which required swift reactions, and cases of illegal and antiself-management activities in the municipalities of Medvedja, Presevo, and Bujanovac.

Instead of reacting on time, the administrative organs were considered to have first waited for the views of the Executive Council before reacting. In the discussion it was stressed that they should be more independent and effective in this respect as their constitutional and legal powers allow.

In this connection, Ivica Blazevic, president of the Bosnia and Hercegovina Assembly, underlined that there are still many matters that could be more adequately resolved in the electoral system by means of changes in the electoral laws and rules of the SAWP and the Federation of Trade Unions, to which end the appropriate activities have already been set in motion in these sociopolitical organizations.

The abovementioned amendments set out that the municipal assembly should form committees rather than councils for all-people's defense and social self-protection, as has already been regularized by the law on all-people's defense.

The experience thus far in applying the 1-year mandate of holders of specific social functions, as established by the 1981 amendments aimed at strengthening collective labor, decisionmaking, and responsibility, has confirmed the superiority and social justification of introducing the 1-year mandate, but has at the same time demonstrated certain difficulties which are caused in some environments and in some functions by the decisions restricting the possibility of renewed election. Amendment 16 therefore establishes the possibility for presidents and vice presidents of assemblies of sociopolitical communities, presidents of their chambers, the president of the Bosnia and Hercegovina Presidency and the president of its Constitutional Court to be elected twice in succession to the same function.

The amendments to the republican Constitution in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina adopted today specify more expedient solutions in regard to the constitutional position of the Council of the Republic and the number of vice presidents of the Republican Executive Council instead of one, as up to now, providing for several vice presidents.

Those amendments to the Bosnia-Hercegovina Constitution which were adopted today, after 17 months of debate, by the Republican Assembly, and which relate to the sphere of activity of the assembly chambers, to all-people's defense and social self-protection, the possibility of electing certain functionaries twice in succession to the same function, and to the Bosnia and Hercegovina Council, apply from today, for their application is not directly linked to changes in the law and other regulations. The regulations of Amendment 14 regarding the electoral system will, however, apply from the day when the appropriate electoral laws are coordinated with these amendments, that is, as of 30 June 1985, while the regulations of Amendment 18 will apply from the day when the law on the Executive Council of the Republican Assembly is coordinated with the amendment, which is scheduled for 30 June of this year.

This, however, does not lessen the need, Assembly President Ivica Blazevic underlined, for other regulations to be coordinated with the amendments, above all the operating procedure of the Republican Assembly and its chambers, the law on the Council of the Republic, and in particular the municipal statutes and other municipal acts.

Ivica Blazevic, president of the Bosnia and Hercegovina Assembly, said that the realization of the constitutional changes adopted and the goals which it is desired to achieve by means of them will nevertheless primarily depend on the creative involvement of all delegations and delegates and all subjective factors in the republic, and in particular on the sociopolitical organizations with the League of Communists at the head, in further developing socialist self-managing and delegate relations.

MAMULA VISITS SPLIT AT MUNICIPALITY'S INVITATION

LD261548 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1330 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] Split, 26 Mar (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense and member of the LCY Central Committee, had a meeting today, at the invitation and request of the president of the Split Municipal Assembly, with representatives of this sociopolitical community.

The federal secretary for national defense was acquainted with the current socioeconomic and political issues of the development of Split and with the results implemented in this economic, political, and cultural center of Dalmatia.

Taking part in the talks, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, pointed out the positive achievements of our economy in 1983, the attitudes of the LCY Central Committee session and the resolve with which the tasks of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program should be solved in the period to come. The need was particularly stressed to struggle against isolationism within local regional, or republican boundaries as was the need to spread the conditions in which associated labor will, on the basis of self-management, realize the reproduction cycle in the most rational way. Localism emerges from every kind of isolationism, as does separatism and nationalism, and through them the bureaucratic social (?stratum) too is encouraged.

At the end of his talks, the federal secretary also dealt with some topical issues of the military-political situation and of international relations in the world.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH BRAZIL -- Belgrade, March 28 (TANJUG) -- The value of Yugoslav-Brazilian trade last year slightly exceeded $76 million. The figure was presented today, at a meeting of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy's division for Brazil, at which the need was underlined for urgently preparing a common programme of Yugoslav economic organization's appearance on the Brazilian market, since Yugoslav exports to Brazil amount only to $383,000. Yugoslavia's debit in trade with Brazil is due both to negative economic trends in Brazil and the inadequate activity of Yugoslav economic organizations, it was assessed at the meeting. Yugoslavia imports primarily coffee (over $42 million), iron ore and refined sugar from Brazil. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1742 GMT 28 Mar 84 LD]

TRADE WITH LA PLATA COUNTRIES -- Belgrade, March 28 (TANJUG) -- Trade between Yugoslavia and the La Plata countries (Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay) was halved last year in comparison with 1982. This resulted mainly from the drop in Yugoslavia's imports from these countries which this year value $10.5 million against $24.4 million in 1982. At the same time, Yugoslav exports rose by 16 percent but their value still does not exceed a modest $1.7 million, it was noted at a meeting at the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy. Chemical products, electrical and electronic equipment continue to account for the bulk of Yugoslav exports. Other major items are food additives, serums and vaccines, spirits, and furniture. Although imports from the region have decreased, their structure remains the same - soybeans, leather, wool, coke, and deep-frozen fish. The Chamber of Economy meeting stressed that economic cooperation could be promoted primarily through countertrade arrangements, joint production [words indistinct] Yugoslav technology and joint marketing in third countries. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0906 GMT 28 Mar 84 LD]